

[] and on 14 August a written agreement was signed giving the latter's complete support. Word has been indirectly received that [] has withdrawn from any proposed revolutionary activities.

4. Organization inside Guatemala

a. Organization is intact except for two Colonels in jail. These were charged with participation in the Salama revolt, although actually they did not support it. Some of subject's organization aided Carlos Simons at Salama.

b. There are 53,000 anti-Communist Guatemalans organized in cells of three to five men. These in turn are in groups of 25 to 100. There are 3,000 members in the capital, 4,000 to 5,000 in the suburbs, within an hour's radius of the City, the remainder throughout the interior. Those in the suburbs are rated superior to the City people. Part of the interior has not yet been organized, for two reasons: (1) The number already raised is considered sufficient; (2) When prospects of obtaining outside aid declined

attempts to organize were called off.

c. There are two intelligence nets: (1) A line into G-2 through two officers; (2) An extensive service headed by a former

[, and for a short while after his fall in the same position with the new Government.*

d. They have five clandestine radio stations.

e. Ample supplies of chemicals have been acquired and stored away, these to be used for sabotage and the construction of bombs. Bombs are to be used to create alarm and confusion at the proper moment.

f. Plans exist for the control or cutting of communications, capture and control or destruction of radio stations, sabotage of the Air Force, capture and use of arms caches intended for Communist labor groups.

g. There are ten regional treasurers. Each was assigned a

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quota of \$50,000. One raised the full amount, a second, \$11,000. The total to date subscribed was \$133,000. All this has been spent during the past year in the maintenance of the two nets and for propaganda. The treasury is dry and funds impossible to raise unless or until there is a general revival in the hope of success of the movement. Other funds were raised for the Carlos Simons group, at least \$38,000 from [] and his associates, and \$30,000 for []. The failure of these two and the continual postponement of D-Day by HRPUS, has discouraged all financial support.

5. Capabilities

Subject is positive that through his intelligence service he can obtain information on each officer of the armed forces in Guatemala City, and that a plan for their individual immobilization during the critical period is feasible. Subject mentioned that many of the officers are suspicious of one another because of the system installed whereby each is required to report on the other. This opens the way to

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excellent PW operations on our part. The Government is doing all it can to keep the support and loyalty of the key officers by paying good salaries and giving many special privileges, including the building of homes. Capture of Guatemala City at the ^{outlet} ~~end~~ of the movement will require the immobilization or assassination of the key civilian members of the Government as well as immobilization of a majority of the officers. Subject mentioned by name and locality officers in key positions in the interior who have committed themselves to his movement. Full details are available.

6. Economic measures

444 stocks are estimated at between 30 and 60 days. Delays in shipments for one or two months prior to D-Day would have considerable effect. Since important quantities of oil come in [] and are shipped by rail, this source would have to be controlled, as well as entrance via Guatemalan ports. (1) A second effective measure would be the delay or stoppage of shipping. The Government is in rather tight

financial straits and depends heavily on its customs duties for revenue.

If the [Shipping Companies] could delay their

shipping for a period of several weeks, this would financially embarrass

the Guatemalan Government and likewise deny certain essential supplies.

②
Wails

A falling off in the buying of coffee would hurt the Government, it would

have to be done in a way not to appear as an economic sanction taken

unilaterally by the U.S.

7. Political measures

A U.S. note replying to Ambassador Toriello's charges is much in order. Subject outlined the weaknesses in the Toriello statement. He showed several newspapers from Guatemala City dated 3 September, playing up in front page headlines the Toriello statements. In his opinion, this indicates full Government support and approval and probably encouragement to Toriello. Subject believes that the threat of an OAS Conference where charges would be brought against the Guatemalan Government and with the possibility of economic measures, particularly against coffee, would have a good psychological effect. The date selected for

the Professor could be after 6-8 days

8. ~~Requirements~~ *monthly requirements*

To make maximum use of all facilities, there are the following monthly requirements:

a. To HUPB for maintenance and training of military cadres	\$20,000
b. For intelligence services and other operations inside Guatemala	15,000
c. For PW activities	15,000
TOTAL -	\$50,000

PW activities will include the printing of a clandestine newspaper inside the country. One is now being published () and distributed.

9. Recommendations

- a. A detailed plan and time table be prepared based on the following assumptions: (1) Ample funds available; (2) Arms and munitions available.
- b. A shipment of 5 to 10 tons of arms be made promptly to HUPB for training purposes. These should come via the channels to be approved through () and ~~it will~~ serve as a test of his

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sincerity as well as an excellent means of restoring the morale of the
KIPUS group.

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C/R No

40

CONTACT REPORT

DATE: Week 4-11 March 1954 is period covered by this report

PLACE: Central America was scenes of meetings discussed herein.

PERSONS: [] and various individuals in the countries visited.
These latter are named as they enter into the discussion.

DISCUSSION:

1. []

Most of the problems have been settled by delaying the removal of the set up. Now overtime and per diem are the only problems. There are men there who quit their ordinary work and are working at [] as packers. The per diem and overtime situation must be provided for. The gear state of preparedness is very unusual and [] assured [] that [] [] were the best organizers in their field that he had seen. They will make the schedule that has been assigned for them.

2. []

Went and met with CALLIGERIS and talked to him about the deception plan. In any conversation involving time now it is "to be after the rainy season." We discussed how long we could operate in June and late May. Checks were made with other people in [] who are acquainted with the Guatemalan situation. In June the streams will not be swollen too much and the main roads will make the traffic we want to have then take in June. As long as the re-supply comes off in the morning, it is OK.

Discussed the factor of jumping the gun and gained assurance that no man in CALLIGERIS' organization would do so. CALLIGERIS assured that there would be no problems there; he has control and there will be no premature jump-off.

Subject of personnel was discussed with CALLIGERIS. Morale of the personnel in Guatemala suffered last month. There was no actual cash with which to operate in Guatemala for a long time. The men within Guatemala asked about support. Morale of the trainees was a little low because they have been busy in camp construction, movement, etc. CALLIGERIS was assured that that is always the problem with men who volunteer to fight.

There are 150 men in [] and this number was broken down for us. There are about 25 [] and he can have more at any time. He showed how he planned to pick them up. We set up a schedule of movement for him and we have decided to pull these movements to the staging sites - 15 days prior to D-day.

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[] figured that they could get by with a minimum of 13 R/Os, 7 resident and 6 tactical. CALLIGRIS has guaranteed to bring that number up to 15 by this week. CALLIGRIS picked up a couple of fellows from [] who are to be used as an emergency and they will be used as tactical R/Os. Tactical - one each to Puerto Barrios, Lacapa, Coban, Quetzaltenango, Jutiapa, CALLIGRIS' CF. The Quetzaltenango and Coban operators will be launched to defected groups, for arrival H-5.

[] said that the training was under way two days prior to the day of this particular meeting. There was no bilingual problem and as far as he knows there was no trouble with getting the lessons over to the man. [] however, is the man who knows if there is someone there who is bilingual and if the lessons are going over and has indicated inferiority in bilingual personnel.

[] volunteered the information that we could send a man in there tomorrow black and it was discussed that [] replacement could be expedited.

Twenty leaders are there, 10 on the way. There will be a total of 101 men at the camp. We have 37 men in PH training. Eighteen will be kept as saboteurs, 4 as cadres. The remainder to be assigned courier, finance-keeper, guard duty, etc. The 10 (on graduation in approximately one week) will join with 10 incoming potential sub team commanders for approximately 2 additional weeks and then when graduated will go to the staging sites to meet their recruited teams. We have already selected 22 sabotage targets to strike by outside teams plus one "special" team. This requires 23 sub team commanders plus these as yet unspotted targets. The expected 15-20 comco trainees and 10 overhead (bakers, cooks, carpenters, etc) makes approximately 100 personnel.

About the men in Guatemala City - his estimate is that they are only awaiting some indication that we are in operation. We discussed timing and the notification of key personnel. Nobody inside is to know that we are backing the operation until we notify these key members. That will be exactly the way it stands now, on 25 April. Otherwise, the people will only know through funds and because certain people are coming out. CALLIGRIS is getting a roster of all personnel to submit to us. It is to be passed to us. He has sent the identity of people I requested. We have the requested personnel identification. Couriers and persons from the outside are running checks on these people now.

The schedule, in addition to the people coming in, is:

20 April - 4 staff members, 8 check troop members, 18 organizers are to be graduated and these are to be assigned to the staging sites to which they belong. Completion of material staging will be attempted.

Trainees in sabotage are to have graduated and will be assigned to staging sites to meet the teams who are also to report on this date to the staging site. This is at all staging sites.

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Starting to run the arms - facts were discussed. New breakdown of the particular kind of material, Pto. Barrios W kit. Because of the manner in which it is to be run it needs different parking. This line has been passed to the packers.

25 April - Organizers are launched. They are to be briefed and assigned and across the line. We have selected a D-day by this time, i.e., the Group and the Junta has. We have met with CALLEGRE with the complete military plan for finalization and agreement. We are in accord on the way this is to be run. CALLEGRE took detailed notes on the way we are going to run it.

C J stated that he is ready now to write up a plan with all the information which he has now gathered. He is ready to write "the plan."

C J stated that so far pitifully little of our staff effort has leaked to the field. He feels that he spends lots of his time writing and he would like to get on an operations level.

On 25 April we are launching the resident R/Os advance party.

25 April - Set up the inner area so it is ready to receive the resident R/Os.

1 May - R/Os advance. It is requested that resident R/Os proceed to the tactical R/Os are assigned to the staging sites to which they are to go. There are 4 of them, one to CALLEGRE, one to Jacapa, one for Cohen, one for Jitapa, one for Quetzaltenango and one to Pto. Barrios. Traffic to J is to commence on arrival at staging site for practice.

D -20 This is deadline on launching resident R/Os with radios

D -15 Shock troops arrive at staging site

D -5 Assassination teams are to have been equipped by our men in Guatemala City

D -6 Sabotage teams move toward position across line

L -15 The assassination leaders receive their instructions

D -5 Signal was launched in order to set up signals so that leaders know that they are 72 hrs. away from active.

D -3 Tactical R/Os to Quetzaltenango and Cohen. Signal now set. Jacapa, Jitapa, Pto Barrios troops move to line of departure.

D -1 11 hour Troops move across border 1 hour prior to dawn (4-hour)

C J had not made his contact with high level in J and CALLEGRE had been waiting for it.

We located the strip 30 kms north. C J C J
C J cover will be provided once rapport is established and gas will be no problem.

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We talked with CALLIGERIS in the terms of the use of a staff in and in building up of his No. 2 man to where he understood what was going on, too. He said that No. 2 was not much of a military man. The next night he brought a military assistant with him who was an insignificant looking individual. There is no leader other than CALLIGERIS. The question of uniforms, insignia was raised and an insignia was drawn up. (Request for 5,000 of these insignia was made at this time.)

[] said he came away with the feeling that CALLIGERIS is a bit sharper than we have been giving him credit for being. He is well organized so far as the running of operations which are pretty smart for an untrained man. The only thing that impresses CALLIGERIS with our efficiency is what leaks down to him.

3. []

[] met with [] [] felt that rapport could not be established by CALLIGERIS alone but that it would take [] [] tried to determine what commitments [] had made to [] on our part. The second day he said that we were "pledged" to support [] although on the first day he said we had made no pledge of support.

[] brought up the fact that [] said ARNOLD was a Communist, sewed up fences on the border, etc. and as [] on what basis this had been done. [] pulled out [] para E as his authority and guide. [] felt that by the time we got there with the first cable on taking it easy, the door had been opened to [] and the thing had snowballed. [] is the type man who will act fast when he feels he's been given authority. [] feels [] accomplished the first paragraphs of the directive shortly after return and read nothing in the directive to warrant reporting in after completion each step or going slow. He thinks he is in a combat mission. [] said, "I think [] is dangerous to our plans."

[] is a dangerous politician. [] agreed that if we were to pull a deception plan on this fellow, even to the point of having a meeting with him, and if this meeting took place for 2 weeks and kept him busy, releasing him with the thought that he had not produced enough yet, that his danger of "bleeding" any CALLIGERIS was would be negated. Now [] believes that he is in full swing. When [] left [] was beginning to cast around for a way for commitments which had been intermingled by contacts association with []

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The only man who believed [] indispensable was [] and by the second day [] was there it was a matter of having committed ourselves to the fact and by the third day he was willing to get out of the commitment if necessary, by plane which would negate [] and save lead off of [] cutout.

There are two possibilities on airports in [] We asked for 2 types of support. We selected one airport which is completely black. We know what we have to do to obtain it. If we get complete support we will use No. 2 airport, otherwise we use just the No. 1

There are nothing but American intelligence officers down there - everyone of them worked for us, [] sent all the information on a casual visit to the [] office.

[] talked to [] official who had been in Guatemala and who gave him information which he wanted. [] This man is an American, head of []

A workable plan for contact of [] was set up.

There was a meeting with [] who sent word to [] CAL- LIPERIS wrote a letter to [] ambassador to [] The first report from the [] was "disagreement in spirit but [] assigned to find out the details." He stated that he wanted the members of the Group who were there to meet with [] and [] refused that meeting, putting it off on the grounds of security. [] did not know that [] was in []

[] sent word that he wanted to see [] He wanted to assure himself that this was something positive. At this point he was dismayed by the delay in the requested meeting since it had been put off for several hours. [] even said he would arrange a meeting with the [] or a pool, for as to set the time and place, [] said that he was surprised that no one had been to see him yet. [] finally went to see him - met him at a private club.

[] first wanted to know who [] were; how much money backed them; what company owned the airplanes; how long this Group had worked with CALLIPERIS; what part [] played in it (this seemed important point). He was eager but he did not want to take false steps. He said he would take those details given him under consideration and give to CALLIPERIS in 3 days an indication of the degree of support which he could expect. [] specific question was: Will [] help or not? The door was NOT closed.

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6. [] was told that we wanted cover for the operation (his government must be kept officially out of it) and we wanted them to ignore reports of reported moves. [] feels their answer will be favorable.

7. [] requested 3 days time before answering. [] thinks that [] wants to know what [] is going to do.

8. As an afterthought added that CAMMERIS expressed his complete confidence in [] and said he was pleased with what he has been doing.

pm

12 March 1954

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[preparatory to 1 February meeting]

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(Note: All words to be removed from copy to () are marked by asterisk. This paper is to be discussed personally by ().

I. Operation

A. General

In your conversations with SUPUS[®] keep the following in mind:

1. The conduct of operations from this point forward will be based on an unconventional "warfare" program. This program consists of tying together of [] , [] , [] , [] legs, at the same time keeping them field-segmented.
2. The [] and [] legs are being carried out independent of [] but each has the sole responsibility of servicing []. These ties are being made at Headquarters level. Four assignment cases you have successfully established this concept, it is to be in the field of [] only.
3. Insure that RUFIS* knows that his operational plan will be studied carefully in order to preserve full implementation of the indigenous element as well as to fully utilize his planning to date. His plan as submitted will be built around, added to, feasible portions, if any, discarded, or will be completely discarded, the sole purpose of the final operational plans being to conduct the operation by unconventional warfare means. The term "unconventional warfare" means allow flexibility to the greatest degree. In the [] field it will behoove us to make RUFIS* acquainted with the general framework around which the [] field will be based so that his thinking and planning will coincide with ours and so that the reasoning behind our requests to him will be apparent and the final operational plan will be compatible with his intra-organizational coordination and planning.
4. Each item of their basic framework is subject to change as we see, [] information; we, to pertinent information on the assets and former plans, and our further progress shows some items to be superfluous, some to be more easily accomplished by hitherto unrecognized or unconsidered assets. However, as stated above, it behooves us to assure that all concerned realize what this basic thing will be built around.

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B. At present it is considered RUFUS* has 9 key points with which he will be concerned in the target country:

1. Cohen Garrison and Field*
2. Zazapa*
3. Jutiapa*
4. Mazatenango Garrison and Field*
5. Quetzaltenango Garrison and Field*
6. Quiche Garrison and Field*
7. Guatemala City and Central Zone, Garrisons and Fields and major communication points*
8. San Jose*
9. Puerto Barrios Garrison, Port and Field*

The operations against each separate target will be compartmented except at RUFUS's* staff level.

C. To maintain this compartmentation separate staging areas for each operation will be obtained. In each case the staging area would be just across the [] line from the target when feasible. Selection and obtaining of these sites in [] should be a priority job for you through RUFUS* during February. [] will arrange for sites within its jurisdiction at your request. [] will monitor your negotiations with []. As per our discussion, you should now be examining the problems to be encountered. These sites should be a remote isolated farm area but you may find such farms impossible to obtain in the interests of security, and a black isolated house on the border obtained instead. These observations should be clarified prior to our 1 February* meeting and action concerning same discussed at that time.

D. The [] training now being laid-on to commence 11 January* is to produce as discussed:

- 4 Staff men*
- 10 organizers*
- 10 shock troop leaders*
- 4 subteam experts*
- 2 assassination specialists*

As discussed, the 4 staff men* will be returned to RUFUS* to assist in his planning. The 10 organizers* and 10 shock troop leaders* will be retained and, as two-man teams, provide the trained-specialist leadership and/or viewpoint for a specific target. These leader-organizer* teams may,

1. Send the organizer* to the target to conduct organization while the shock troop specialist* remains at safe site collecting personnel and training and preparing them for action; or

2. The organizer* might enter the target area only long enough to instruct the selected leader already within the target complex in organizing for partisan warfare* and to set up future actions of supplying the partisans* organized and conduct such courier-supply operations as necessary. The shock troop specialist* for that particular target might only instruct already-positioned leaders or possibly lead a shock troop* action in assistance of already-positioned forces or might be released to train and lead a reserve unit if such personnel becomes available. The actual employment of these organizers* and shock troop leaders* can only be determined after RUFUS's* evaluation of his assets and capabilities are thoroughly studied and assessed. Since it is necessary in order for RUFUS's* preparations to get the fullest attention to have the operational plans in his hands by 1 March* at the latest, you can readily see the necessity for making it a priority task to turn in the biographical data on RUFUS's* assets and RUFUS's* operational plans.

2. Sabotage experts* produced from the training will in turn conduct a three weeks' course at 4 appropriate safe areas just inside C for approximately 16 selected team leaders.

Where possible these 16 leaders will have been recruited from within the target area* and each will be responsible for a target nearby his natural habitat. When possible, an excuse for three weeks' absence from the target area will be formulated beforehand and a sabotage leader* reinstated immediately to recruit and train his team and commence his operations on signal. Again when evaluation and assessment of our present assets near each sabotage target* have been compiled and when C requests have produced sufficient information from which specific targets have been selected, it may be considered more feasible to use the trained expert* as an instructor to persons as the spot in certain instances as well as pulling back into the natural habitat and lying dormant until the time to strike. This flexibility in planning it must be maintained so until the final operational plan is forthcoming approximately 1 March*. However, positive sabotage targets* planning should be in your hands from this Headquarters 15 February* so that RUFUS* can recruit accordingly. It is tentatively the trend of planning that the sabotage* program will be in three stages:

Stage 1. Passive sabotage* which will be that produced through the effectiveness of psychological warfare* efforts. This will not be a directed sabotage* program nor will HMFUS*- [] personnel be responsible for any portion of it.

Stage 2 is an active stage which in any case will not be activated earlier than 2 to 3 days prior to the movement of target of the special units (tactical radio operators*, shock troops*, etc.) It is entirely possible that a completed study may show the feasibility of holding this second stage to merely hours short of D Day or even possibly to occur simultaneously with Stage 3.

Stage 3 will be D Day, H hour, overt sabotage* using demolitions* arson* and other overt means to coincide with the opening of overt [] action and aimed at cutting communication lines*, complete demolition of the main radio station* and blocking reinforcements by the entire opposition*. As stated above, designation of these targets should be forthcoming by mid-February* and resulting should commence accordingly. Again after a study of evaluation of existing assets it will be decided whether assets exist within the vicinity of the target or whether training specialists will return and recruit a team to conduct the mission or whether training specialists instruct the existing assets and provide for equipping them; or whether the mission is to be initiated in concurrence with the attack or whether it is only set up if needed during the attack and consolidation. This planning will come as a portion of the final operational plan due approximately 1 March*.

7. The assassination specialists will be utilized to return to HMFUS* K* teams for instructional purposes. These K* teams should be compartmented as soon as possible and RM's on their targets will be compiled for them and their operational plans fitted into the overall plan.

8. The Cammo* trainees will be turning out both resident* operators* (located near the target but compartmented from the activities at the target) and tactical* operators* (located at the staging site until just prior to operations) who will be the communications* link* during overt operations on D Day. In individual cases where the target commander is now a part of the target garrison* the tactical radio operator* will be positioned with a protective unit and the marriage with the partisan* unit will be at H Hour. In individual cases where the target will be

attacked by shock troops* from the outside, the tactical radio operator* will travel with his unit. In combined situations the tactical radio operator* will travel with the shock troops*. The resident radio operator* will not enter into the overt phase but will provide intelligence* before and after the operation. Using proper classification procedures, we will effect a contact with the leader of the underground* and serve as message center* between the underground leader* and HUFUS*. When D Day operations commence, transmission of radio traffic* will go through the tactical radio operators*. During the entire proceeding, [] will be getting field messages direct from both tactical* and resident radio operators*. [] will stand as the message* center* during all operations. The first two and best two radio operators* will be sent to HUFUS* to establish direct commo*, [] to HUFUS*. All incoming intelligence will be forwarded to HUFUS* immediately. All HUFUS* instruction will be passed to his target leaders via []. This will in no way affect the speed of transmission nor will HUFUS*'s control of the situation be lessened by the fact that the equipment* and signal plans* are set []. Until the D Day trigger is pulled, Headquarters will be utilizing this control to lend direction to all operations. During the overt action stage, Headquarters can only serve as a disseminator of messages* and will be set up to handle a heavy traffic quickly. It is now estimated that 5 hour round trip traffic can be expected—HUFUS*-to-Headquarters*-to-HUFUS* and HUFUS*-to-Headquarters*-to-target commander* and vice versa, allowing decoding*, answering* and recoding*. HUFUS* should personally conduct the principal city target* country* operation physically at the scene of action. It is realized the increased value to be gained from instantaneous radio commo* with his individual units. However, there is little HUFUS* could do with instantaneous communication in this situation and the major job of conducting the principal city* operation will occupy his full time and attention. The 5 hour time lag will keep him well-informed as to events over the country before phone lines are re-established and inter-target consolidation is accomplished.

II. The operational planning will allow for three different stages of planning, the first being the one just discussed and the second to accomplish consolidation once Stage 1 has been completed successfully; the third being a guerrilla warfare plan which would be put into operation in areas if the first plan is only partially successful. This thinking needs to be more thoroughly studied but tentatively it is planned for stand-by overflights with which these units can be resupplied and consolidated with successful segments of plan one.

II. Finance

A. The \$29,090 pouched to you, c/o [] is to be dispensed at the rates and within the limits we discussed at our last meeting. This breakdown will be accounted for as follows:

1. For [] Camp

Item	Minimum	Maximum
Food, 35 men and 15 guards	\$ 1,500	\$ 2,500
Pay, gd. force, 15 men	300	500
Medical Supplies	100	100
Clothing	500	750
POL	100	250
Land Rent	300	500
C [] Office, 2 men & rent	200	500
Transportation facilities	200	500
	\$ 3,200	\$ 5,600
Emergency Fund		500
TOTAL		\$ 6,400

2. For holding 220 men	\$11,000
(Incl. selection SAB,* experts)	
Emergency Fund	1,600
TOTAL	\$12,600

B. As per our discussion, the accountability for January expenditures will be your responsibility. For February expenditures, you will be responsible only for that portion allotted to HUPUS* for recruitment and [] operations. Expenses for training camp expenditures will be pouched to [] who will be responsible for dispensing of and accounting for the February funds concerning training.

C. In addition, expenses for running the Conno* training camp will be pouched to, and dispensed by, and accounted for, by the Conno man* at the training camp.

D. As discussed, the other phases of project expenditures, namely [] Land [], will be the responsibility of those officers in charge of the phase of that leg and will be of no concern to you.

E. Your February finances will be delivered at our 1 February* meeting and accounting of January expenditures insofar as possible made at that time.

III. Scope of responsibility

- A. The entire project as discussed, has been broken into []
[] Comm* and [] [] consists of:

1. Training

2. Operations. [] has the responsibility for training which includes logistical support of the camp in addition to directing conduct of training and insuring that training meets project standards.

Your responsibility in operations is as [] case officer, which officers:

- a. Directs the Principal Agent in all [] matters to see that [] standards are maintained in the fields of:

1) Recruitment

2) Disbursal of funds

3) Preparation for operations including all contacts made by the PA; commitments made in the project name by the PA; and the conduct of the preparations so that the [] operations can be carried out as project operational plans direct.

4) Conduct of [] operations in accord with project Headquarters directives.

5) Security in that the PA fully understands the necessity of confining development of operational plans to his immediate staff.

b. It is not expected that this direction must be in the form of commands to be followed "or else" but you are directed to employ methods of presentation so that the preparations for operations are carried out within the broad framework of the directive given you. Latitude will be considered in every case to allow for your advice and experience to be utilized and for SUPIN* advice and experience to be utilized but such latitude will be checked out through me when practicable and I will direct you within the framework of the directive given me. Every attempt will be made to give your advice complete consideration and you are to work within this directive which has been broadened as far as possible for your implementation.

c. Maintain a flow of information to project Headquarters through:

- 1) Monthly assessment of [] personnel as to their ability, morale and state of readiness.
- 2) Bi-weekly assessment of the training program as discussed.
- 3) Monthly accounting of expenditures.
- 4) Maintain a close bibliographical analysis on all recruited personnel and potential personnel being considered.

d. Add your advice on the practicality of the planning and form an indigenous perspective and from the active opposition perspective on all matters under consideration by project Headquarters.

e. You are to maintain communication between training and operations. [] command channel is straight to this office. Your connections with the training camp will be limited to:

- 1) Setting up of the camp and camp procedures as discussed;
- 2) Presentation of [] its project personnel in the spirit necessary.
- 3) [] within the limits of our previous discussions.
- 4) Delivery of the bodies and assessments to the training area (all assessments to be known to the training chief by code number only).
- 5) Delivery of bodies from the training area to the staging areas.
- 6) [] contact and coordination with MOPUS* to insure that his personnel receive direction and motivation and preparation for coming up to [] standards of training.

area and the time for movement of equipment to the target area is yet to be fixed up except that it is contemplated moving into the staging sites will be by black flight* into nearest fields or pre-arranged airdropping and prearranged movement to the staging sites by means to be developed. Movement to the target area will be determined by the target area sites and will fit the individual case. It is contemplated by subject to and study that continuous black trips* by courier transport utilizing surplus personnel as couriers and subsequent stashing and caching will permit a build-up for assets-in-position while the 50 pound self-sufficiency equipment kit will enable the shock troop and radio operators* and incoming sabotage teams* to be self sufficient for the ten day maximum expected period. More research will be forthcoming along this line of thought.

2. Support requirements during the second phase of overt C
 C Operations will be limited to possible replacement of key instruments and items necessarily destroyed by sabotage*, consolidation requirements, operational funds, special consolidation items.

3. Support equipment for the third phase of the overt C . J
 operations will have been arranged, gathered, packaged, and were marked for emergency black flight* as fast if any of the units finds it necessary to go into this third phase, re-supply can be arranged through their tactical radio*. This third phase operational plans will of necessity be limited to a short number of weeks due to the topography of the target country and the nature of the expected consolidation of those units successful in the first stage.

V. The purpose of this letter of instruction was to define the scope of your responsibilities and acquaint you with the path of thinking now prevalent in your project headquarters. The implementation of this program contemplated progress are subject to constant change as the situation develops and you will be notified immediately on any changes.

VI. Yours and C . J ability to implement the massive scale of planning and preparation that is going into this project is the determining factor in the amount of success achieved. The conversion of this plan into actual fact is a heavy responsibility and that fact is recognized in this project Headquarters. Take advantage of one excellent support that I feel is behind you.

45

ATL

~~SECRET~~/XRAY

26 MAY 1964

Acting Chief of Station, Guatemala City INFO: RESUGSS, Headquarters
LIMCOLM

{ T - J Tactical Instructions (part II)

REF ()

1. Request that you hand the attached notes to () with the usual warning, that he should either return them to your files or destroy them as soon as he has finished with them.

2. Request the order to start Operation "A", as described in paragraph 6 of the attached notes, to be given on or about June 3-5, with "B" following very shortly thereafter. Have () make () preparations accordingly.

3. Prompt and fast reporting on the progress of these tactical () preparations will be greatly appreciated.

(CT)

Attachment

()

25 May 1964

Distribution:

- 2 - JGAT (w/att)
- 2 - JACE (w/att)
- 3 - LIMC (w/att)

~~SECRET~~/XRAY

THIS DOCUMENT HAS BEEN APPROVED
FOR RELEASE AS SANITIZED BY
CS/HAC
ON 11/17/01

24 May 1954

For ()

1. This is the second installment of the "Emergency Instructions" for () which we began in our letter #751, dated 12 May. We were gratified to learn from your wire #643 that the chiefs for all city teams except one have already been selected and that the other preparations, indicated in our first set of instructions, are making quick progress.

2. The first tasks of each City Chief — apart from assembling the personnel specified in paragraph 5 of #751 — include particularly:

- a) Establishing secure communications with () underground headquarters. There should be at least one courier between each Chief and Headquarters; this courier should preferably not know the Chief, but should be dispatched from, and return to, some other point. Most definitely, he must not know the location of () Headquarters, but must deliver and receive his messages elsewhere (safe house, live drop). In addition, there should be an emergency procedure for fast communications, telephone or telegram messages to a safe address, using a simple open code for instructions like "Start operation immediately" or "Report new police measures today" or the like. There should be different codes for each team so that, if one code will be compromised, the others can be continued in use.

b) Preparing and storing the equipment described in paragraph 6, #751.

- c) Giving his deputy all the necessary instructions as to how to carry on in case he, the Chief, should get arrested or should have to disappear in order to avoid arrest or other enemy measures.

3. Activities of each team (other than the preparatory measures described here and in #751) must under no circumstances begin before we give the word. Members of the teams should therefore withdraw from any overt oppositional activities in which they may have engaged — or, better still, should be chosen from among people who have not been especially active or at least are not known to the local police (or to the local communists) for such activities. Strict compliance with this rule — at () underground Headquarters as well as in each of the nine teams — is imperative to conserve our forces for the critical phase. On the other hand, once the signal is given, all teams should become fully active at once. It is therefore necessary that you can pass the signal at all times to () for his deputy and that he can alert his City Chiefs without delay, as suggested in paragraph 2, a above.

4. Each City Chief must get in touch with the commander of the Liberation Forces in his city. The commander will tell him when and where to take specific local action within the general framework of the instructions which we are giving you. This subordination is indispensable in order to avoid as much as possible local confusion and to insure maximum integration of all available opposition forces in each given place. At present, each City Chief is only to be told in general terms that he will be brought into touch with other opposition groups in his area and the need for discipline and subordination must be explained to him. We shall send you specific instructions as to when, where and how these contacts between () City Chiefs and the local commanders of the Liberation Forces are to be made, in due time.

5. () ought to give each City Chief detailed advance instructions for the following types of operations, each of which ought to start on a given day. He should therefore arrange for a simple code word for each of these types of operations so that the beginning can be signaled quickly as soon as we tell you. (In one case, Operation "A" may be referred to as "Aunt Annie", "B" as "Uncle Benno", etc. while for another city team the code words may be trees or flowers with the appropriate initials, or the like).

6. OPERATION "A":

(I) Rumor campaign -- Specific themes for rumors are to follow later. () must first explain to each Chief how to get rumors started (and believe as much as possible), how to take specific cues from the clandestine radio and from further messages he will send. VII, the main purpose of the rumor campaign is to create the right psychological atmosphere for the final phase, to confusing and discouraging our enemies.

(II) Serve war against enemy key personnel -- each City Chief is to select a limited number of enemy personalities (government and police officials, communist leaders, uniformly army officers etc.), not more than he and his team can effectively handle. Against each of these target personalities, a series of measures are to be devised which will lower his morale, if possible get him to abandon the enemy side or at least get him out of the way in the critical hours. These measures must be custom tailored for each individual case, since different people have different vulnerable spots and react in different manners. Some of the means to be used might include the following: (plus whatever local inventors may suggest):

- a) Sending death notices
- b) Telephone calls -- preferably between 2 and 5 a.m. --, whispering a threat or a warning (either against impending punishment by PUI or government -- or against being blacklisted by Liberation Movement)
- c) Marking subject's house "here lives a Moscow agent" or the like (illegible paint)
- d) Sending cardboard coffin or hangman's noose through mail or depositing before subject's house or office.
- e) Sending subject a fake summons, asking him to appear in Guatemala City to answer charges of deviation from the party line (if a PUI member), or subversion or betrayal of government secrets (if a government official)
- f) Informing subject's wife that he is in danger and that she must see to it that he seeks safety.
- g) Supposing true or very likely dark spots in subject's private life, by telling him, or his wife or denouncing him to his superiors or publishing the story via black leaflet.
- h) Sending subject a wire, announcing a successful business deal to be made, asking him to come for important meeting, or pretending an accident which befell family member, mistress or close friend in far-away place, to remove him from scene for critical moment, and so forth.

(III) encourage people to listen to the clandestine radio, by words-of-mouth propaganda, by painting wave lengths and times on walls, etc.

7. OPERATION "C":

- (I) Start distribution of the material (leaflets, posters) which () is receiving from you and which he will have divided up among the City Teams for storage in advance — since bulk shipments to outlying cities are likely to become increasingly difficult towards the final phase.
- (II) Start production and distribution of local, mimeographed bulletins and leaflets — exploiting the local situation plus news heard on the clandestine radio, publishing black lists of dangerous enemies, communists, police informers etc. (as a further step in the "nerve war" described in Operation "A" above).
- (III) Start painting signs and on walls.

c. Plan "C" (This is the most sensitive part of the entire enterprise. We leave it to your judgment how much of it you want to tell to () already now. In any case, he must not tell any of this part to his City Chiefs any earlier than is absolutely necessary):

- (1) Present, or show him, at such as possible, hostile action by the Army or by the Police, for instance
 - a) by preliminary propaganda aimed either at the military and police personnel as a whole or at individual officers and men, considered potentially friendly to us;
 - b) by organizing, if locally feasible, demonstrations by women and children in front of the police stations or the army barracks, clearing down the doors of troops, preventing the use of fire arms, clearing for the release of political prisoners, etc.
- (II) Execute communist strikes or provokes, on the contrary, strikes which can help the liberation movement (like all parts of Operation "A", this one has to be particularly carefully coordinated with the local commander of the liberation forces, as set forth in paragraph 1 above) — for instance, a railroad workers strike to hold up troop movements, a strike at the city electrical power plant plunging the city into darkness, a printers strike to prevent publication of pro-Arbens newspapers, leaflets or posters, and so forth.
- (III) Use all locally available resources, leaflets, bulletins, possibly also local newspapers and radio stations, word of mouth, meetings (if and as practicable) etc. to rally the local population around the liberation movement, to keep them informed about the progress of our action, to counteract enemy announcements, propaganda or rumors and to provide disciplined mass support for the liberation forces.

9. The security implications of the above are obvious. Just as you will pass these instructions to () not earlier than required, () in turn will give each City Chief and the men at his underground headquarters no information prior to the moment where it is needed and will give no individual more information than this individual requires in order to accomplish his own assignments. Each City Chief again will pass on instructions to the members of his team on a strict "need-to-know"

basic and will not reveal any sensitive fact any earlier than necessary. Certain parts of the intended activities require considerable preparations, for instance, the collection of relevant information for the "nerve war", defined above as part of Operation "A" -- but this is a comparatively non-sensitive task. Information on communications, whether with () Headquarters or with the local Commander of the Liberation Forces, or any preparation for Operation "C", on the other hand, is highly sensitive and must be confined absolutely to the people who need them. Impress upon everybody the fact that at least a few members of the entire organization are likely to be arrested during the preparatory period, while others might talk under the influence of liquor, women or money: the safest way of keeping the possible damage to a minimum is to let nobody know more than he must know -- or any earlier than he has to know. No amount of torture or corruption can extract from a person information which he has not got.

10. You may expect to receive the final set of our instructions as well as the signal to start operations "I" very shortly. Complete preparations therefore as speedily as possible and keep sending us full reports on all phases of this work.

31 March 1954

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MEMORANDUM

TO: ALL STAFF OFFICERS

FROM: C.A. J.

SUBJECT: Selection of individuals for disposal by Junta Group.

C.A. J. has requested a list of names be compiled for study by Staff Officers to determine if they meet the latest criteria for inclusion on the Junta's disposal list.

Consideration for inclusion on the final list should positively establish that the individual falls into one or more of the following groups:

1) High government and organizational leaders whose outward position has not disclosed the fact they are motivated and directed by the Cominform and who are irrevocably implicated in communist doctrine and policy.

2) Out-and-out proven Communist leaders whose removal from the political scene is required for the immediate and future success of the new government.

3) Those few individuals in key government and military positions of tactical importance whose removal for psychological, organizational or other reasons is mandatory for the success of military action.

This document is routed to Staff Officers for deletions, additions, and/or comments. It is requested that a final list of disposals be approved promptly to permit P.M. planning to proceed on schedule.

The following list of individuals for consideration has been assembled from old lists supplied by the Junta and from recent intelligence available at [] Your careful consideration is requested in making additions or deletions.

Each officer is to indicate his concurrence by placing his initials after each name on the attached list which he believes should remain on this list. Exceptions, additions or deletions are to be noted on the blank pages following the attachment.

Attachments:

1. Disposal list
2. Blank pages
3. Biographic data

Elimination List
 April 1 - Rife in taking a copy of list & names for checking with the Junta
 April 7 - ~~State~~ Original Memo with attached Biographic data has been forwarded to []
 Returned by [] on 1 June 1954.

THIS DOCUMENT HAS BEEN APPROVED FOR RELEASE AS AUTHORIZED BY CS/HAC OR IT'S OFFICE

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* Biographic data attached.

BIOGRAPHIC DATA EXCISED - CSI/HRG

ABOVE IS TRUE WORDING FROM DOCUMENT. CSI/HRG
REVIEW TEAM UNABLE TO MAKE A LEGIBLE COPY.

CONTINUED:

•BIOGRAPHIC DATA ATTACHED.

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Training file
of PB Success

THIS DOCUMENT HAS BEEN
APPROVED FOR RELEASE BY
CST/HAL ON 12 JULY 95

File Training

A STUDY OF ASSASSINATION

DEFINITION

Assassination is a term thought to be derived from "hashish", a drug similar to marijuana, said to have been used by Hassan-Ben-Salah to induce motivation in his followers who were designed to carry out political and other murders, usually at the cost of their lives.

It is here used to describe the planned killing of a person who is not under the legal jurisdiction of the killer, who is not physically in the hands of the killer, who has been selected by a resistance organization for death, and whose death provides positive advantages to that organization.

SYNOPSIS

Assassination is an extreme measure not normally used in clandestine operations. It should be assumed that it will never be ordered or authorized by any U. S. Headquarters, though the latter may in rare instances agree to its execution by members of an associated foreign service. This reticence is partly due to the necessity for committing communications to paper. No assassination instructions should ever be written or recorded. Consequently, the decision to employ this technique must nearly always be reached in the field, at the area where the act will take place. Decision and instructions should be confined to an absolute minimum of persons. Ideally, only one person will be involved. No report may be made, but usually the act will be properly covered by mutual cover services, whose output is available to all concerned.

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JUSTIFICATION

Murder is not morally justifiable. Self-defense may be excused if the victim had knowledge which ^{was} ~~was~~ ^{was} destroying the resistance organization, as developed. Assassination of persons responsible for atrocities or reprisals may be regarded as just punishment. Killing a political leader whose burgeoning career is a clear and present danger to the cause of freedom may be held necessary.

But assassination can seldom be employed with a clear conscience. Persons who are morally wavering should not attempt it.

CLASSIFICATIONS

The techniques employed will vary according to whether the subject is unaware of his danger, aware but unguarded, or guarded. They will also be affected by whether or not the assassin is to be killed with the subject. Hereafter, assassinations in which the subject is ~~unaware~~ ^{unaware} will be termed "simple"; those where the subject is aware but unguarded will be termed "stake"; those where the victim is guarded will be termed "guarded."

If the assassin is to die with the subject, the act will be called "last." If the assassin is to escape, the adjective will be "safe." It should be noted that no compromise should exist here. The assassin must not fall alive into enemy hands.

A further type division is caused by the need to conceal the fact that the subject was actually the victim of assassination, rather than an accident or conceal oneself. If such concealment is desirable the operation will be called "secret"; if concealment is immaterial, the act will be called "open"; while if the assassination requires publicity to be effective it will be termed "terroristic."

Following these definitions, the assassination of Julius Caesar was safe, simple, and terroristic, while that of Huey Long was lost, guarded and open. Obviously, successful secret assassinations are not recorded as assassinations at all. Assassins of Thailand and Lagunas Carrar may have been the victims of safe, guarded and secret assassination. These assassinations usually involve clandestine agents or members of criminal organization.

THE ASSASSIN

In safe assassination, the assassin needs the total coalition of a clandestine agent. He should be determined, courageous, intelligent, resourceful, and physically active. If special equipment is to be used, such as firearms or drugs, it is clear that he must have outstanding skill with such equipment.

Except in ~~terroristic~~ terroristic assassination, it is desirable that the assassin be a transient in the area. He should have an absolute minimum of contact with the rest of the organization, and his instructions should be given orally by one person only. His safe evacuation after the act is absolutely essential, but here again contact should be as limited as possible. It is preferable that the person issuing instructions also conduct any withdrawal or covering action which may be necessary.

In lost assassination, the assassin must be a fanatic of some sort. Politics, religion, and revenge are about the only feasible motives. Since a fanatic is unstable psychologically, he must be handled with extreme care. He must not know the identities of the other members of the organization, for although it is intended that he die in the act, something may go wrong. While the assassin of Trotsky has never revealed any significant information, it was assumed to depend on this when the act was planned.

PLANNING

When the decision to assassinate has been reached, the tactics of the operation must be planned, based upon an estimate of the situation similar to that used in military operations. The preliminary estimate will reveal gaps in information and possibly indicate a need for special equipment which must be procured or constructed. When all necessary data has been collected, an effective tactical plan can be prepared. All planning must be tactical; no papers should ever contain evidence of the operation.

In resistance situations, assassination may be used as a counter-reprisal. Since this requires advertising to be effective, the resistance organization must be in a position to warn high officials publicly that their lives will be the price of reprisal against a first innocent people. Such a threat is of no value unless it can be carried out, so it may be necessary to plan the assassination of various responsible officers of the oppressive regime and hold such plans in readiness to be used only if provoked by excessive brutality. Such plans must be modified frequently to meet changes in the tactical situation.

TECHNIQUE

The essential point of assassination is the death of the subject. A human being may be killed in many ways but success is often overlooked by those who may be emotionally motivated by the seriousness of this act they intend to commit. The specific technique employed will depend upon a large number of variables, but should be constant in one point: Death must be absolutely certain. The attempt on Hitler's life failed because the conspiracy did not give this matter proper attention.

Techniques may be considered as follows:

1. Manual.

It is possible to kill a man with the bare hands, but very few are skillful enough to do it well. Even a highly trained Judo expert will hesitate to risk killing by hand unless he has absolutely no alternative. However, the simplest local tools are often such the most efficient means of assassination. A hammer, axe, wrench, screw driver, fire poker, kitchen knife, lamp stand, or anything hard, heavy and handy will suffice. A length of rope or wire or a belt will do if the assassin is strong and agile. All such improvised weapons have the important advantage of availability and apparent innocence. The obviously lethal machine gun failed to kill Trotsky where an iter of sporting tools succeeded.

In all safe cases ~~where the assassin~~ ^{the assassin} may be subject to search, either before or after the act, specialized weapons should not be used. Even in the last case, the assassin may accidentally be searched before the act and should not carry an incriminating device if any sort of lethal weapon can be improvised at or near the site. If the assassin normally carries weapons because of the nature of his job, it may still be desirable to improvise and implement at the scene to avoid disclosure of his identity.

2. Accidents.

For secret assassination, either simple or clever, the contrived accident is the most effective technique. When successfully executed, it causes little excitement and is only casually investigated.

The most efficient accident, in simple assassination, is a fall of 75 feet or more onto a hard surface. Elevator shafts, stair wells, uncreaked windows and bridges will serve. Bridge falls into water are not reliable. In simple cases a private meeting with the subject may be arranged at a properly-chosen location. The act may be executed by sudden removal of the ankles, tipping the subject over the edge. If the assassin immediately sets up a motley, playing the "horrified witness", no alibi or counter-fictions will be necessary.

In clever cases it will usually be necessary to stun or drag the subject before dropping him. Care is required to insure that no wound or condition not attributable to the fall is discernable after death.

Falls into the sea or swiftly flowing rivers may suffice if the subject cannot swim. It will be more reliable if the assassin can arrange to attempt rescue, as he can thus be sure of the subject's death and at the same time establish a workable alibi.

If the subject's personal habits make it feasible, alcohol may be used ~~very~~ ^{unusually} to prepare him for a contrived accident of any kind.

Falls before trains or subway cars are usually effective, but require exact timing and can seldom be free from unexpected observation.

Automobile accidents are a less satisfactory means of assassination. If the subject is deliberately run down, very exact timing is necessary and investigation is likely to be thorough. If the subject's car is tampered with, reliability is very low. The subject may be stunned or dragged and then placed in the car, but this is only reliable when the car can be run off a high cliff or into deep water without observation.

Arson can cause accidental death if the subject is dragged and left in a burning building. Reliability is not satisfactory unless the building is isolated and highly combustible.

3. Drugs.

In all types of assassination except terroristic, drugs can be very effective. If the assassin is trained as a doctor or nurse and the subject is under medical care, this is the easy and sure method. An overdose of morphine administered to a sedative will cause death without disturbance and is difficult to detect. The size of the dose will depend upon whether the subject has been using narcotics regularly. If not, two grains will suffice.

If the subject drinks heavily, morphine or a similar narcotic can be injected at the passing out stage, and the cause of death will often be held to be acute alcoholism.

Specific poisons, such as arsenic or strychnine, are effective but their possession or procurement is incriminating, and accurate dosage is problematical. Poison was used unsuccessfully in the assassinations of Kaganovich and Molchan, though the latter case is more accurately described as a murder.

4. Edge Weapons

Any locally obtained edge device may be successfully employed. A certain minimum of anatomical knowledge is needed for reliability.

Puncture wounds of the body cavity may not be reliable unless the heart is reached. The heart is protected by the rib cage and is not always easy to locate.

Head wounds were once nearly always mortal, but modern medical treatment has made this no longer true.

Absolute reliability is obtained by severing the spinal cord in the cervical region. This can be done with the point of a knife or a light blow of an axe or hatchet.

Another reliable method is the severing of both jugular and carotid blood vessels on both sides of the windpipe.

If the subject has been rendered unconscious by other wounds or drugs, either of the above methods can be used to insure death.

5. Blunt Weapons

As with edge weapons, blunt weapons require some anatomical knowledge for effective use. Their main advantage is their universal availability. A stick may be picked up almost anywhere in the world. Baseball and cricket bats are very widely distributed. Even a rock or a heavy stick will do, and nothing resembling a weapon need be procured, carried or subsequently disposed of.

Blows should be directed to the temple, the area just below and behind the ear, and the lower, rear portion of the skull. Of course, if the blow is very heavy, any portion of the upper skull will do. The lower frontal portion of the head, from the eyes to the throat, can withstand enormous blows without fatal consequences.

6. Firearms

Firearms are often used in assassination, often very ineffectively. The assassin usually has insufficient technical knowledge of the limitations of weapons, and expects more range, accuracy and killing power than can be provided with reliability. Since certainty of death is the major requirement, firearms should be used which can provide destructive power at least 100% in excess of that thought to be necessary, and ranges should be half that considered practical for the weapon.

Firearms have other drawbacks. Their possession is often incriminating. They may be difficult to obtain. They require a degree of experience from the user. They are noisy. Their lethality is consistently over-rated.

However, there are many cases in which firearms are probably more efficient than any other means. These cases usually involve distance between the assassin and the subject, or comparative physical weakness of the assassin, as with a woman.

(a) The precision rifle. In guarded assassination, a good hunting or target rifle should always be considered as a possibility. Absolute reliability can nearly always be achieved at a distance of one hundred yards. In ideal circumstances, the range may be extended to 250 yards. The rifle should be a well made bolt or falling block action type, handling a powerful long-range cartridge. The .300 F.A.T. Magnum is probably the best cartridge readily available. Other excellent calibers are .375 H&H Magnum, .370 Winchester, .30 - '06 R., & 8 H&H Magnum, 9.3 I

62 in and others of this type. These are preferable to ordinary military calibers, since ammunition available for them is usually of the expanding bullet type, whereas most ammunition for military rifles is full jacketed and hence not sufficiently lethal. Military ammunition should not be altered by filling or drilling bullets, as this will adversely affect accuracy.

The rifle may be of the "bull gun" variety, with extra heavy barrel and hot trigger, but in any case should be capable of maximum precision. Ideally, the weapon should be able to go on one inch at one hundred yards, but 2 1/2" groups are adequate. The sight should be telescopic, not only for accuracy, but because such a sight is much better in dim light or near darkness. As long as the bare outline of the target is discernible, a telescope sight will work, even if the rifle and shooter are in total darkness.

An expanding, hunting bullet of such calibers as described above will produce extravagant laceration and shock at short or mid-ranges. If a man is struck just once in the body cavity, his death is almost entirely certain.

Public figures or guarded officials may be killed with great reliability and more safety if a firing point can be established prior to an official occasion. The propaganda value of this system may be very high.

(b) The machine gun.

Machine guns may be used in most cases where the precision rifle is applicable. Usually, this will require

the subversion of a unit of an official guard at a ceremony, though a skillful and determined team might conceivably dispose of a loyal gun crew without confusion and take over the gun at the critical time.

The area fire capacity of the machine gun should not be used to search out a concealed subject. This was tried with predictable lack of success on Trotsky. The automatic feature of the machine gun should rather be used to increase reliability by placing a 5 second burst on the subject. Even with full jacket ammunition, this will be absolutely lethal if the burst pattern is no larger than a man. This can be accomplished at about 150 yards. In ideal circumstances, a properly trained and targeted machine gun can do it at 850 yards. The major difficulty is placing the first burst exactly on the target, as most machine gunners are trained to spot their fire on target by observation of smoke. This will not do in assassination as the subject will not wait.

(c) The Submachine Gun.

This weapon, known as the "machine-pistol" by the Russians and Germans and "machine-carbine" by the British, is occasionally useful in assassination. Unlike the rifle and machine gun, this is a short range weapon and since it fires pistol ammunition, much less powerful. To be reliable, it should deliver at least 5 rounds into the subject's chest, though the .45 caliber U.S. weapons have a much larger margin of killing efficiency than the 9 mm European arms.

The maximum range of the submachine gun is point

black. While accurate single rounds can be delivered by sub-machine gunners at 50 yards or more, this is not certain enough for assassination. Under ordinary circumstances, the SMG should be used as a fully automatic weapon. In the hands of a capable gunner, a high cyclic rate is a distinct advantage, as speed of execution is most desirable, particularly in the case of multiple subjects.

The sub-machine gun is especially adapted to indoor work when more than one subject is to be assassinated. An effective technique has been devised for the use of a pair of sub-machine gunners, by which a room containing or many as a dozen subjects can be "purified" in about twenty seconds with little or no risk to the gunners. It is illustrated below.

Fig. 1.

While the U.S. sub-machine guns fire the most lethal cartridge, the higher cyclic rate of some foreign weapons enable the gunner to cover a target quicker with acceptable pattern density. The Bergmann Model 1918 is particularly good in this way. The Danish Madsen SMG has a moderately good cyclic rate and is admirably compact and concealable. The Russian SMG's have a good cyclic rate, but are handicapped by a small, light protective shield which requires more hits for equivalent killing effect.

(4) The Shotgun.

A large bore shotgun is a most effective

killing instrument as long as the range is kept under the yards. It should normally be used only on single targets as it cannot sustain fire successfully. The barrel may be "muzzed-off" for convenience, but this is not a significant factor in its killing performance. Its optimum range is just out of reach of the subject. 00 buckshot is considered the best shot size for a twelve gauge gun, but anything from single balls to bird shot will do if the range is right. The assassin should aim for the enter plexus as the shot pattern is small at close range and can easily miss the head.

(c) The Pistol

While the handgun is quite inefficient as a weapon of assassination, it is often used, partly because it is readily available and can be concealed on the person, and partly because its limitations are not closely appreciated. While many well known assassinations have been carried out with pistols (Lincoln, Harding, Gandhi), such attempts fail as often as they succeed (Truman, Roosevelt, Churchill).

If a pistol is used, it should be as powerful as possible and fired from just beyond reach. The pistol and the shotgun are used in similar tactical situations, except that the shotgun is much more lethal and the pistol is much more easily concealed.

In the hands of an expert, a powerful pistol is quite deadly, but such experts are rare and not usually available for assassination missions.

15 Colt, 16 Special, 165 Wp, 15 A.C.P. (U.S. Service)

rounds can suffice but are less reliable. Sub-power cartridges such as the .32s and .38s should be avoided.

In all cases, the subject should be hit solidly at least three times for complete reliability.

(f) Silent Firearms

The sound of the explosion of the propellant in a firearm can be effectively silenced by appropriate attachment. However, the sound of the projectile passing through the air cannot, since this sound is generated outside the weapon. In cases where the velocity of the bullet greatly exceeds that of sound, the noise so generated is much louder than that of the explosion. Since all powerful rifles have muzzle velocities of over 2000 feet per second, they cannot be silenced.

Pistol bullets, on the other hand, usually travel slower than sound and the sound of their flight is negligible. Therefore, pistols, submachine guns and any sort of improvised carbine or rifle which will take a low velocity cartridge can be silenced. The user should not forget that the sound of the operation of a repeating action is considerable, and that the sound of bullet strike, particularly in bone, is quite loud.

Silent firearms are only occasionally useful to the assassin, though they have been widely publicized in this connection. Because permissible velocity is low, effective precision range is held to about 100 yards with rifle or carbine type weapons, while with pistols, silent or otherwise,

are most efficient just beyond arm length. The silent feature attempts to provide a degree of safety to the assassin, but more possession of a silent firearm is likely to draw enough hazard to counter the advantage of its silence. The silent pistol combines the disadvantages of any pistol with the added one of its obviously clandestine purpose.

A silencerically sighted, slowed-action carbine shooting a low velocity bullet of great weight, and built for accuracy, could be very useful to an assassin in certain situations. At the time of writing, no such weapon is known to exist.

7. Explosiver.

Bombs and demolition charges of various sorts have been used frequently in assassination. Such a device, in a realistic and open assassination, can provide safety and overcome guard barriers, but it is curious that bombs have often been the implement of lost assassinations.

The major factor which affects reliability is the use of explosives for assassination. The charge must be very large and the detonation must be controlled exactly as to time by the assassin who can observe the subject. A small or moderate explosive charge is highly unreliable as a cause of death, and time delay or body-trap devices are extremely prone to kill the wrong man. In addition to the moral aspects of indiscriminate killing, the death of casual bystanders can often produce public reactions unfavorable to the cause for which the assassination is carried out.

Bombs or grenades should not be thrown at a subject. While this

Always expect a counterblast and any even result is the subject's death. It is sloppy, unreliable, and bad propaganda. The charge must be too small and the assassin is never sure of: (1) reaching his attack position, (2) placing the charge close enough to the target and (3) firing the charge at the right time.

Placing the charge surreptitiously in advance permits a charge of proper size to be employed, not requires accurate prediction of the subject's movements.

Ten pounds of high explosive should normally be regarded as a minimum, and this is exclusive of fragmentation material. The latter can consist of any hard, to σ material as long as the fragments are large enough. Metal or rock fragments should be walnut-size rather than pea-size. If solid plates are used, to be ruptured by the explosive, cast iron, 1" thick, gives excellent fragmentation.

Military or commercial high explosives are practical for use in assassination. Mommade or improvised explosives should be avoided. While possibly powerful, they tend to be dangerous and unreliable.

Anti-personnel explosive missiles are excellent, provided the assassin has sufficient technical knowledge to use them properly. 81 or 81 mm mortar shells, or the 120 mm mortar shell, are particularly good.

Anti-personnel shells for 85, 88, 90, 120 and 125 mm guns and howitzers are both large enough to be completely reliable and small enough to be carried by one man.

The charge should be so placed that the subject is not over six feet from it at the moment of detonation.

A large, shaped charge with the core filled with iron fragments (such as 1" nuts and bolts) will fire a highly lethal shotgun-type

50 yards. This reaction has not been thoroughly tested, however, and an exact replica of the proposed device should be fired in advance to determine exact range, pattern-size, and penetration of fragments. Fragments should penetrate at least 1" of seasoned pine or equivalent for minimum reliability.

Any firing device may be used which permits exact control by the assassin. An ordinary commercial or military exploder is efficient, as long as it is rigged for instantaneous action with no time fuse in the system.

The wire across electric target can serve as the triggering device and provide exact timing from as far away as the assassin can reliably hit the target. This will avoid the disadvantages of stringing wire between the proposed positions of the assassin and the subject, and also permit the assassin to fire the charge from a variety of possible positions.

The radio switch can be used to fire a charge, though its reliability is somewhat lower and its procurement may not be easy.

~~SECRET~~
FYH:LA 81

There may be presented brief outlines, with critical evaluations of the following assassinations and attempts:

Kerest	Kedrick
Lincoln	Hitler
Harding	Roosevelt
Grand Duke Sergei	Trotsky
Pichu	Mussolini
Archbishop Francis Cardinal	Berke
Reagan	Young King

Mohore

Mamora

Elrow

Abdullah

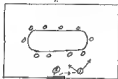
Ray Long

Chendi

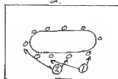
Alexander of Tugoleia

Tretsky

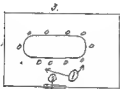
Conference Room Technique



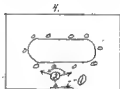
- 1 Enter Room Quietly But Quickly
- 2 STAGE IN Doorway



- 3 Question as for Subject to Room During Action Over Third Center of Area. Times Best to Envy Negative by Law of Being
- 4 Leads Group to prevent Identical Dangerous Reactions, if necessary, full mental State of Events



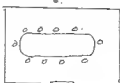
- 5 Asks for Comments "Shift" Drop Back Then Act. Replies Empty Magazine. Lower Corridor.
- 6 On Command "Shift" Goes into on opposite side of Door, Swings and then moves group



- 7 Advances Door. Comments "Shift" Drop Back Then Act. Replies Empty Magazine. Lower Corridor.
- 8 On Command "Shift" Advances from Corridor, shifts Corridor with Full Body Moves, Leaves Property.



- 9 Leaves Room. Comments "Go" enters door with slowly full Magazine.
- 10 On Command "Go" Leads Withdrawal, Closing door with full Magazine



[] Place located south of Santa Lucia Cota. Cota location 14 degrees 20 minutes north, 91 degrees 1 minute West. Cota on main road 60 between San- Knudsen and Wapiti. The dirt road leading to Place branches off to south at Cota. Railroad exactly 2 1/2 miles south of Cota. 700 meters south of RR is wooden bridge. Place located just south of this bridge.

Identifying data: runway, approx 1 mile from main complex Place bldg. Bridge leading directly to Place is made of iron.

[] there is best I can make of data we have. [] says in his report that he will submit a more detailed report and possibly a map. This is not here to my knowledge. Suggest that he info on all any action cable you may write, so that they may forward more precise data, if they have it.

[]

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CSC DEPT. OF JUSTICE
4-5

Report No. 21

Date of Report: 10 December 1952

Date of Inform: 15 November to 10 December 1952

TO : Chief, WH

From : []

SUBJECT: Current Political Picture, Honduras, C. A.

1. General Tiburcio CARIAS Andino and President Juan Manuel GÓLVEZ reconciled their political differences at a meeting held on December 2nd at the home of Vice-President Julio LOPEZ, S. The threatened split in the National Party has been averted.

2. Gólvéz is not to run for re-election. Both Carias and Gólvéz have agreed, in the interests of party solidarity, to withdraw from the presidential race and unite behind a common candidate, who is as yet unspecified.

3. Carias is still the undisputed head of the National Party, as indicated by the following:

a. On Sunday, November 30th, in nation-wide elections for town mayors, General Carias' candidates won over-whelmingly. Total votes for his candidates were nearly four times the combined votes for all other candidates - i.e., - those supported by Gólvéz and those supported by the Liberal Party. This was a direct test of strength between the supporters of General Carias and President Gólvéz.

b. The National Assembly, opening its annual meeting on December 3rd elected several pro-Carias men as leaders for the current session.

c. The earlier report that the 5% contribution from each government employee to Carias had been stopped proved erroneous. As head of the National Party Carias still receives the contribution.

d. General Abraham WILLIAMS has been eased out of the picture for the present. Just where Williams stands politically is not clear at the moment, except that he has been temporarily shelved.

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5. The Guatemalans attempted to exert political influence, approaching Gálvez and offering their support in helping him remove Carías. They failed in this move.

6. Francisco MORAZÁN, a Honduran, currently private secretary to President ARBENZ of Guatemala, visited Gálvez in Tegucigalpa (November 1952) and offered himself as a compromise candidate between General Carías and President Gálvez.

7. There is some form of liaison between Francisco Morazán and General Williams, the nature of which is not clear at this time. On his recent trip to Honduras Morazán delivered a truck-load of arms to the finca of General Williams, near Choluteca. The arms are still there.

[] Comment: This does not necessarily reflect a true picture of popular sentiment, since in many instances Carías' men controlled the local election machinery. Also many people voted the National Party ticket without realizing there was any question of choosing between Carías and Gálvez.

Attachments:

- "A" - Meeting, Carías-Gálvez
- "B" - Political Parties
- "C" - Election Results

Attachment: "A"
Tot Report No. 21

SUBJECT: Meeting Between President Juan M. Gilvez and General
Tiburcio Carías Andino, December 2, 1952. Tegucigalpa, U. C.

SOURCE: [C]
CALLIGERES, for paragraph 2.

1. General Carías, President Gilvez, and don Julio Lozano (Vice-President) met in the home of don Julio for a meeting which lasted two and a half hours. Carías and Gilvez agreed to drop out of the picture, solidify the National Party, and work for don Julio as successor to Gilvez. Reports indicate that General Williams, who was not invited to the meeting, was not taken into consideration in any way and will be left to shift for himself.

2. Gilvez, during his meeting with Carías, included in his remarks the following:

- a. That the Guatemalan government through its official representatives in Honduras had offered to help him remove Carías, by assassination if necessary;
- b. That both he and Carías must be very careful of their personal security in the future and use bodyguards.

Source Comments: The Guatemalans recognize in Carías the major obstacle to their political aspirations in Honduras, and they are prepared to employ any means to effect his elimination.

SUBJECT: Political Parties; Partido Nacional and Partido Liberal

SOURCE: [] Honduras, C. A.

1. The two traditional parties, and the only ones which presently have any apparent strength, are the National Party (Partido Nacional) and the Liberal Party (Partido Liberal). There are several lesser political parties, such as the Honduran Democratic Revolutionary Party (Partido Democrático Revolucionario Hondureño), and others which are subdivisions of the National or Liberal parties. However, at this writing we have no information on these smaller groups and hence shall leave them for a later report.

2. The relative strength of each one of the parties depends on the leaders of each and the propaganda which each party issues.

3. There is nothing in Honduran law which obliges the political parties to inscribe themselves as such in any register, in order that they be considered legal political parties. All the political groupings which exist in the country are legal. The National Party is the only one which has specifically requested recognition as a legal entity. This was done to enable it to acquire property, to have money deposits, and to exercise any other faculty which only natural or legal persons are capable of exercising.

4. The political parties meet in conventions to designate their candidates. All the officers and party members or supporters who can attend these conventions. The rules of each party set forth the regulations for conventions, and it is the Directory group of each party which sets forth the date for such meetings according to the political circumstances.

5. In conformance with the Political Constitution of Honduras, the next presidential election must take place the second Sunday of October, 1964, and the President will take office the first of January, 1965.

SUBJECT: Mayoralty Election Results
 Congressional Officials

SOURCE: Local newspapers, Tegucigalpa, D. C., Honduras, C. A.

1. The following are the official results of the nation-wide mayoralty elections, held November 30th.

National Party group (General Carras)	79,884
Liberal Party	23,883
so-called "Mixed Group" (Dr. Gálvez)	8,638
Others	5,756
Blank Ballots	164
Invalid Ballots	562
Total	108,889

2. A few departments still have some votes to report. This will in no way change the results of the elections.

3. The individuals chosen in Congress on December 3rd, 1952, to head the legislative body this coming year are:

President - Ingeniero Carlos Gómez y Gómez (departamento de Francisco Morazán)
 Vice-President - Lic. Francisco Salomón Jiménez Castro (departamento de Francisco Morazán)
 Secretario 1° - F. Q. Conrado Bonilla (departamento de Cortés)
 Secretario 2° - Jeronimo Alberto Castro (departamento de Santa Bárbara)
 Pro-Secretario - Fernando Bustillo (departamento de Francisco Morazán)
 Pro-Secretario - Jesús Villola Vidal (departamento de Ocotepeque)

4. The voting on the above slate of officers ran 24 in favor with 22 opposed. Most of the above men are considered Carlistas.

6. The officers of the National Party are the following:

Tiburcio Carías Andino	Supreme Chief
Manuel Romero L.	Committee President (Presidente del Comité)
Eduardo R. Coello	Vice-President
José María Casco	Supervisor (Fiscal)
Marcos Ramírez	Vice-Treasurer
Fernando Zapata Durón	Treasurer
Gabriel R. Aguilar	Presides in absence of President & V.-P. (Vocal)
César A. Saco	"
César F. Katowicz	"
Salvador Jiménez	"
Antonio B. Maquil	"
J. Francisco Martínez	"
Kleaser F. Vargas	"
Rafael López	"
Miguel A. Cruz Zacharano	1st Secretary
Luis P. Landinbal	2nd Secretary
Oscar V. Vallejo	1st Pro-Secretary
Eligio Nivia Quiñones	2nd Pro-Secretary

7. The officers of the Liberal Party are the following:

Ramón Villada Morales	Vocal 1°
Pedro J. Edniga	" 2°
Félix Zavala Méndez	" 3°
Oscar A. Flores	" 4°
Manuel F. Barahona	" 5°
Alfonso Alvarado	Secretary
Juan Miguel Mejía	Secretary

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~~EYES ONLY~~

51

27 April 1954

MEMORANDUM FOR: []

SUBJECT: [] Situation Report - PSECCESS for the Period 20-26 April 1954

1. Operational - The following events of operational significance occurred during the reporting period:

- A. Ambassador Fearliffy arrived in Washington from Guatemala City on 20 April and met the next day with officials of this Agency for debriefing. Notes on this meeting may be found in a detailed "Hypo- random for the Record" dated 22 April 1954 in PSECCESS files. At present [] is preparing to brief the Ambassador on pertinent aspects of PSECCESS.
- B. On 21 April 1954 [] reported that [] chief of the PP group in Guatemala, became the object of a police search as the result of a crackdown by the Guatemalan Government on the "PP campaign". [] took refuge in [] apartment, but left later that same night as he felt that his hiding would be evidence of his guilt. In connection with the police attack on the [] group, Radio Intercontinental was attacked the night of 21 April by five armed masked men believed by the radio station owner to be members of the Guatemalan Secret Police. The owner based his belief on the fact that police had previously warned him against carrying anti-Communist programs.
- C. On 21 April President Caserio of El Salvador stated that he and President Arbenz of Guatemala have a secret pact pledging mutual non-interference. Caserio also said that he has information regarding recent large arms shipments to Guatemala. The bold assassination attempt on President Somoza of Nicaragua, coupled with the foregoing, genuinely worries Caserio as regard to Guatemala's intentions toward El Salvador. []
- D. []
- It has been suggested by Lincoln that travel to Lincoln for 60 days in connection with PP activities.
- E. The Guatemalan Government intends to replace Rogelio CRUZ Vaz as Chief of Police but is withholding action until police complete an investigation of telegrams intercepted by their agents in an unnamed

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nearby country. These telegrams reportedly reveal details of Calligeris' activities. One of the telegrams reads, "Ya estan congrados los X". It was also reported that GRUE War refuse to give up his office until the return to Guatemala of Col. Carlos Enrique DIAZ, Chief of the Guatemalan Armed Forces, who at present is touring South America. DIAZ was responsible for GRUE War's appointment as police chief.

- F. Two black flights were successfully completed [] on 26 April, carrying a total of 10,000 pounds of cargo. Another black flight is scheduled for 27 April and will carry communications gear for Sherwood []
- G. In regard to [] threatened resignation, Calligeris wrote a letter to [] expressing distress at his threat to resign and expressed concern for the latter's health. He went on to remind him of his patriotic duty and stated that he hoped the two could meet in the U.S. as soon as possible to discuss his resignation, future relationships, and political plans. In conclusion, Calligeris admits some of his mistakes to [] Is the event that [] follows through with his plan to resign from PROGRESS, Calligeris states that [] is his choice to replace []
- H. The [] team is now in [] preparing to process about twenty three persons previously not available for testing.
- I. [] had an interview with [] the possibility of securing employment with that company. [] reported to Mr. [] that the interview was satisfactory as far as he was concerned but that no definite commitment of employment was made. Company officials stated that [] would hear from them in about ten days. In the interim [] was authorized by Mr. F to travel from [] to his home []
- J. The site for the Sherwood Program has been established and is ready for operation. []
- K. Headquarters prepared a labor paper to be presented to Calligeris for his approval, the purpose of which is to insure the emergence of a free-trade union movement upon the completion of PROGRESS.

II. Administrative Support Activities

A. Logistics

An air freight flight was accomplished without incident from [] on 23 and 24 April. The cargo consisted of approximately 10,000 lbs. of communications gear for Sherwood.

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Find the above - they are very important

has been placed in file for the []

with [] [] []

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E. Personnel

Several routine personnel transactions were accomplished during the week. The main problem with regard to personnel is the matter of their present and future status and promotion policy while assigned to PSROGERS. Lincoln continues to recommend personnel for promotions and does not feel that promotions must necessarily be in accord with present WED policy. A staff paper outlining the problems will be submitted next week for study.

G. Finance

Headquarters received the monthly requirements for additional funds to be forwarded to Lincoln and regional command stations. The request has been submitted and approved by DD/P and the funds will be pouched through the regular secure finance channel.

D. General

Twice weekly pouch service in and out of [] has been established for regional command stations.

[]

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ANNEX B

PARA-MILITARY

PART TWO by Assistant PM Officer, C

Departure from LINDSEY was made early in June with several purposes in mind to be accomplished upon arrival.] They were:

- Being the shock troops to a state of preparedness which would permit the initiation of the campaign at an early date and at the same time would permit support of a premature uprising which might be caused by any one of a number of actions within the target country.
- Organize five-man "Barrac" teams for the harassment of the enemy in localities far removed from the obvious areas of activity.
- Launch the remaining resident radio operators to their respective points.
- Have all shock troop equipment to selected staging areas near the border.
- Move by all possible methods, land, sea and air, arms to the inner organizations.
- Bring sabotage plans to the final stages. Ready the sub leaders for launching to their areas.
- Prepare C] for]
] - working to his targets.
- Check the final military plans and modify them to suit the latest analysis of the situation.

Upon arrival, and after meeting with] and]
as well as with all the leaders of the CASTILLO Armas organization, it was obvious that much of the above would be very difficult to accomplish in the short time which remained. It was apparent that CASTILLO Armas had very little knowledge of the numerical strength of his own organization. At various times he claimed to have from 300 to 500 men.] It was on the basis of these figures that the decision to form the five-man teams was made. During the attempts to form these groups CASTILLO Armas made a number of excuses as to why this could not be done. It was finally apparent that he undoubtedly did not have the men that he claimed to have and a list of all men] was demanded by name. He submitted a list of men far below the number that he had hoped was present. The list contained 150 names. This not only did not permit the formation of the five-man teams, but it also did not furnish the required numbers for the shock troop organization. This information came only a week before the intended D-Day.

Upon the receipt of this information, my first inclination was to relay the shocking facts to LINDSEY with an urgent plea to postpone the initiation of the campaign. After much careful consideration, however, it was my decision that due to the possibility of gathering considerable

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sympathizers along the way, we could launch the campaign as planned. I felt that any relaxing of such information would have the effect of detouring from and dampening the enthusiasm of the CASTILLO Armas organization as well as having the effect of possibly postponing a campaign which might be done hopelessly if not permitted to begin on schedule.

Each of the preparations for the campaign was made very difficult by the lack of assets within the target country. The crack-down after the first 1000 drop made some progress almost impossible. Most of our assets broke down completely and we had to rely on such methods as C and his plane delivering arms to his personal fliers. We were able to send individuals across the line with arms in suitcases and bags. It is not known at this time how much of that was effective. We tried every method imaginable and we are confident that some of them worked. One the launching of the radio operations was extremely difficult and hazardous for them. We are sure that a number of them were picked up and of those who did get to their respective areas, only a few came on air etc.

C had done a fine job of preparing the sabotage leaders and all were eager to get to and begin their work. There remained the problem of getting the proper equipment for them to work with. Some was sent out through. Dand came was taken in by hand. While waiting, it might be added that he had done wonders in organizing CASTILLO Armas' staff into the proper sections. All hands had the utmost respect for Dand his command presence as well as his language qualifications made him indispensable.

In looking over the final military plans, it struck us that the movement of our troops by way of Guatemalan would not only give the enemy adequate warning of the movement but the concentration of Communist personnel at Guatemalan would hinder our advance to such a degree that the enemy forces might make a successful counter-attack. It appeared that a plan to move our forces might make a successful counter-attack. It appeared that a plan to move our forces might make a successful counter-attack. A plan was worked out to bring an additional force from Copan Palace down through Guatemala and Jonatan for an attack upon Chiquimula and thence to the airport of this force was 1) to aid in the capture of C and his assets that the enemy experienced difficulty, and 2) to kill or to capture, to be sent through the jungle area to the airport. In the latter case, the forces would protect the rear of this column. CASTILLO Armas' staff took to this plan with alacrity and it was decided that the CP would be with this group.

Each of my time was taken up with intense work of personnel newly arrived from Guatemala, both military and civilian. Upon the arrival of A and, following an interview with him, I recommended that he be placed in command of the force, replacing C. I felt that A had been in command of the guerrillas for some time, along with his higher rank and greater experience, he should be commander of this very important force.

Another arrival was Colonel B. I was very much impressed with his force and bearing and recommended him for some command. In this case it was command of the force which was to cross from Pinar Dosperpetua.

In the absence of the five-year term for harassment, it was decided to utilize the talents of C in the line. He had been most anxious to do something other than deliver arms to the fliers and claimed to be able to perform bombing missions with his Gamma 100. I was frankly skeptical.

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about the accuracy of such hearing, we are convinced we that it was feasible. (J) Immediately back of the blocks surrounding neighboring grounds, armed as best they could, started to leave. (K) Duck off on his initial flight of this type, headed E. (L) He had with him two men, for as a "bodyguard." He flew in almost on the ground toward the grounds tower at San Diego. As he approached the tower, he pulled into a great swirl and the bodyguard threw the bomb. His first attempt was a direct hit and the tank burst into flame. He then flew to Retelation and did the same thing to the SHILL and T2200 towers. He ran out of bomb but "strafed" the T2200 with a machine gun, successfully puncturing them and then set them afire with grenades. (M) View another of these moments to (N) This activity was illustrated by his calling the field tower at (O) Hearing that he was an air force plane returning to land, the tower gave him the proper instructions and he came in to his landing adjacent to the T2200 bomb. He received such as fire as he tried to burn up AT-6 on the runway of the field. In landing the fire he died into a group of trees and caught a branch of one of them in his control surfaces. He had to land at the first available field. (P) He leaves it.

He has very much to perform very hazardous missions at all times and the invaluable in our efforts.

Our safe house facilities in [redacted] resembled a house where the staff of CASTLE tower could function as a unit. There we had cups, tables, conference room and briefing room. [redacted] and I met there every day early in the morning and worked there all day with the staff. [redacted] worked in another safe house, too, which served as a storehouse for our supplies. He served with his sabotage leaders there. The latter house was located high on the mountainside outside of the city. Upon the arrival of the PCF cadre personnel, we activated another safe house, a holiday bureau [redacted] This house was ideal for [redacted] as it was well into the suburbs and workings and things were not noticed. After this house was opened, we spent much of our time there.

Upon the arrival of [redacted], the final touches were put on the plans and very shortly after his arrival the campaign was initiated. It should be noted here that the entire organization of CASTILLO Armas had completed confidence in [redacted] and in his leadership. So far as I could tell, none of his decisions were ever questioned and for that matter, neither were any of mine, [redacted] to [redacted]. CASTILLO Armas made the same plea for strong air attacks of [redacted] that he had made previously to me. He was not given any assurance whatsoever that air support would be forthcoming other than for air delivery of supplies, which we felt would be a very thing. All of the personnel who came out of the country to us [redacted] were of the firm opinion that, should powerful air blows be delivered on the air in the early phases, the campaign would not be a long one. The consensus of opinion was that if several bombs were dropped - on the Cuartel de Honor, on La Sierra Air Field, on the Base Militar and possibly one other one as a deterrent threat - the Government would fall immediately. Calles [redacted] [redacted] insisted that the Government must fall with the first serious drop.

Just before the arrival of [redacted] [redacted] organizer returned C. [redacted]
[redacted] He had been captured by several soldiers who recognized him
from a former association in the army. We were disturbed but managed to
return with valuable information. People were coming and going along the
beach at this time without interference, particularly in the [redacted] [redacted]
[redacted] [redacted]

One of our big problems was the movement of men and supplies. []
[] We had cooperation with [] an representative
[] was to the extent that he agreed to send a truckload of arms into
the country. [] However, this did not work out. We
did send several loads of arms in specially constructed private automobiles
with false compartments. We had no cooperation from the President there.

Movement of shock troops to the staging areas began in small numbers.
Receiving parties were sent ahead and when we received word that the areas
were ready, movement was initiated. Movement was very slow and in very
small numbers. Finally, when time became short and B-day approached, more
speed was necessary and troops were moved in larger and time clandestine
groups. This movement caused a flood of newspapers to descend. []
[] making operations all the more difficult. Final movement of
the shock troops brought the operation fully into the open as it became
necessary to move the troops by commercial, chartered airplanes. This was
necessary in order to assemble the troops at the staging areas at the
proper time for the attack.

Difficulty was encountered in the plane for the machine operations
for [] for which we had purchased a boat at La Ceiba on the north coast
of Honduras. The boat was loaded with equipment which was delivered to
La Ceiba through the cooperation of [] who, incidentally,
was of tremendous help in many ways. [] transported equipment
in [] planes for us to major points and into fields which were
not well-suited to his plane. A group was dispatched to La Ceiba to the
boat but discovered it to be missing. Presumably the boat had made
a run to the isthmus for cover purposes. Finally the team caught up with
the boat and boarded it for the operation. It is not entirely clear at
this date what developed from this operation. It is known that the boat
was picked up, but more than that is not known.

Communications were good with the exception that at night all mes-
sages the last between [] and SHENWOOD, thereby causing a terrific
pile-up of messages in the morning and a consequent bogging down of those
messages. There was considerable time lag between the sending of messages
from the field and their reception at [] After this reason, it was
decided to have the [] back to [] in order to give more
adequate service to the field. With respect to ensuring some messages
which came in from the field, it was frequently impossible to gain contact
with the field stations for some hours. Many urgent messages would follow
and some of the original messages went unanswered.

With regard to security, it is obvious that many of the clandestine
security measures which would normally be employed in a truly clandestine
operation were disregarded in this instance. In order to accomplish the
job, much of the clandestinity had to be abandoned. We had to work
openly in [] We had from safe houses, thereby un-
dermined identifying ourselves with the organization of CASTLEBARN Army.
It can be said, though, that this movement was kept to an absolute minimum
and that none of it was absolutely necessary to accomplish the task. The
safe house where the PCP was located was by far the best and kept the most
clandestine.

After the movement to [] [] the PCP functions such were efficiently
and was able to effect the desired support to the field. The fact that the
[] staff worked right with the Air Ops facilitated this support, in
addition to keeping everyone informed as to the field situation - which
situation had not existed prior to this time.

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REF ID: A66553

Comments

Other than the numerous small lessons learned during the campaign, there are, in my opinion, two main lessons to be learned from the overall situation. First, at the very outset of the planning for an operation of this type, a decision should be made as to the importance of the mission. Upon reaching this decision, the amount of power to be utilized and the method of employment of this power should also be decided. This power (and in this case it was air bombardment) should not be withheld. It should be utilized at the very beginning of the operation. It is my considered opinion that if the air power which was used in the final phases of the operation had been used on the first day in the same amount, the campaign would not have lasted 18 hours. Undoubtedly, a few lives would have been lost in the bombing, but many more lives could have been saved by shortening the campaign. This opinion is based upon the reports of persons who came from [redacted] and my previous knowledge of the Latin people.

Secondly, I believe that [redacted] program could have been better coordinated with the [redacted] program. By this I refer to the leaflet drops. The reaction to these drops was terrific. The results, however, were definitely detrimental to the [redacted] effort, and the reaction of the staff of CASTLE ARMS [redacted] was one of dejection. It was the opinion of all of us, including [redacted] that it would have been well if the field had been consulted before the decision to make the drop had been made. The leaflet drops caused a confusion within Guatemala which would have been unnecessarily been the subject of one troops to the border was noticed, but it came at a time when we were still able to make delivery of arms, radio operators and sabotage personnel into the country. After the confusion, it was virtually impossible to accomplish this. [redacted] pleaded with us to permit no more leaflet drops so every one reduced the effectiveness of his air operations. The overall effect of such [redacted] activity cannot be underestimated, but it is recommended that in the future they be coordinated with the [redacted] activity so that they can be mutually supporting.

With regard to communications, as in operations in which I have been involved in the military service, much of the planning is based upon split second contact between units and command by radio. I have never seen this contact work out completely as planned, even with highly trained operators. In this case, with inexperienced operators and difficult conditions, while the results were amazing, they did not work out as planned. Only in the final phases did the radio communications begin to work properly.

Finally, while an operation of this type is most difficult to keep clandestine, it would have been even more easily accomplished if the enemy had not been fully alerted some weeks before D-day. Had not martial law been proclaimed and the curfew, police patrols, etc., not been in effect, our sabotage and sabotage plans would have been much more likely to succeed. It is not known at this time how much of our sabotage was completed, not so far not much of it has been reported.

~~TOP SECRET~~
REF ID: A66553

ANNEX B

PARA-MILITARY

PART FOUR - by PE Operations Officer, C

The following is a summary of the course of events from the time C was dispatched to J11 January 1973, to the end of activities against Guatemala.

The synopsis will attempt to shed light on all phases, that is: training, organization, security, operational matters and the effort which the overall training had on the final phase and success of the project. This report is divided into three phases: (1) From departure to the White Paper; (2) Training period; (3) Setting up of the para-military organization of CASTILLO Armas. Phases 2 and 3 are considered the most important as far as activities are concerned. They deal mostly with training and organizational setup.

PHASE 1

Upon arrival, a semi-organization for para-military activities had been set up. A total of fifteen men were on hand as the advanced training element. The equipment had not arrived and selection of the training site had not been settled.

Originally, training was to begin by 15 January but up to that date no facilities had been made available.

After considerable negotiations with J authorization was given to commence movement of personnel and equipment to C.

First difficulties encountered were movements of equipment and personnel while taking into consideration the most strict security measures. After an unsuccessful attempt to have J furnish a host for transfer and movement, negotiations with a private concern were made to rent a suitable launch. Cover story was that a crew of engineers were to work on private experiments for J. This story was maintained throughout entire project.

On taking over, the only facilities made available were a barn and an inadequate water well. A complete training site had to be constructed. Two living quarters, mess hall, sanitary units and showers were built along with development of suitable areas for training activities. During this period evaluations, observations, complete interviews and background studies were made of the trainees. Food and building materials were shipped on a daily basis and continued until approximately 22 January.

On or about 22 January food shipments were discontinued, (reasons unknown to C). At that time J's daily messages were air dropped stating all was fine and that an attempt by C was being made to purchase a boat to enable the project to discontinue use of the rented launch. No attempts were

made to pick up our distress messages telling that absolutely no food was available and that serious conditions existed. Although a pre-arranged method for pick-up of messages had been made. (A rig had been constructed solely for this purpose.)

During this critical period, I had one serious malaria case, an appendicitis case, a hernia patient and two VC cases. No medical items had been included in the entire shipment of equipment. Every effort was made to justify the conditions to the trainees. It was certainly one of the darkest periods as far as the trainees were concerned but it is mentioned here only because I was never allowed to forget it by the trainees who had experienced it. After a week of such conditions, a small boat arrived with small quantities of foodstuffs and building materials. I immediately returned to inquire about the disorganized logistics.

On arrival at A. J., all newspapers were carrying the account that CHASO DELGADO had passed on to the Guatemalan government.

When in the United States, I immediately began liaison with J., requesting a new location. Arrangements were made and all equipment and personnel were evacuated that same night without incident or problem.

Again, the new location met without adequate facilities and work was begun immediately to construct suitable billets, training sites, etc.

During the brief stay J., new training had begun, primarily to develop a small cadre for future use as instructors.

A half-day training and work schedule had to be implemented. Labor units worked in the mornings and group instruction took place during the afternoons. Individual instructions were held after supper.

During this early training period only one major problem was on hand. It had been reported that the advance element would be comprised of CASTILLO Armas' key leaders who were to be semi-trained or experienced, and to bear in mind that they were to be the revolt's organizers. This was truly an understatement. In fact, of the first twenty-seven trainees arriving at C. Twenty-four had the possibilities, or were considered capable, of becoming organizers or leaders. This later showed down normal training operations because separate groups had to be maintained.

Schedules were revised and instructions changed to meet the requirements for the conditions originally set up. Three groups were established which consisted of officers, sub trainees and troops. Three complete running schedules, independent of each other, were drawn up. During the second phase of the training, sub trainees and troops were made interchangeable.

CONCLUSIONS:

1. Security prior to the "White Paper" had been extremely lax on the part of the personnel working in C. This was primarily because no control was maintained over the personnel. No serious precautions or attacks at compartmentation had been undertaken.

~~SECRET~~

Compartmentation was unheard of among the principal factions and contacts in most cases were made openly. A contact system was never employed.

2. No adequate facilities were maintained for complete security regarding incoming or outgoing correspondence. Safes were not made available and file folders were available for inspection by anyone. All personal folders were made interchangeable among the principals. ² ~~DEBAND~~ and ~~E~~ the "need-to-know" principle was never practiced. All conversations, even those regarding the highest operational matters, were discussed "openly" with absolutely no regard for security.

3. It is felt that because of the above lax security ~~DEBAND~~ was able to secure and photograph a large number of documents.

PHASE II

On receiving word to reactivate training at ~~E~~ all efforts were then concentrated on the training program.

In the early part of March a total of 46 trainees were at

The following schedule was adopted and carried out with full force:

- Classroom for officers were held from 0700 to 1800 hours and from 1930 to 2230 hours.
- Classes for Sub personnel were identical.
- Classroom for the troops were the same except for guard and IP duties.

During the first three weeks, theory and blackboard problems and instructions were in order. Classes organized for officers concentrated primarily on the following courses:

- Troop Leadership.
- Command and staff problems.
- Map reading and terrain evaluation.
- Basic infantry tactics.
- Deployment of troops in guerrilla warfare.
- Guerrilla tactics.
- Effective use of fire power.
- Supply problems and aerial resupply.
- First aid.
- Attack on, and control of, cities.

1. Security
2. Maintenance, care and cleaning of all weapons.
3. Tradecraft problems.

Subjects on which stress was placed were: Deployment of troops, effective use of fire power, aerial resupply, map reading, troop leadership and guerrilla tactics. Security was stressed in tradecraft instructions. Also included were lectures on covert systems, contacts, surveillance, CM, CI, etc.. After the theory and blackboard instruction, live problems were conducted.

Officers were then assigned definite jobs and placed as group leaders. A rotational rotation to various duties was mandatory for each officer to familiarize him with other duties in addition to his own duties. Such duties as Sanitation, Mess, Adjutant, First Aid (Medical Officer), Instructor, Liaison, Staff Control, etc., gave each officer a wealth of experience.

During the same period sub training was also conducted in full force. Selected sub business totaled approximately 30, with an eventual prospect of using the best 30 for operations. The training commenced with preliminary theory instruction. During the course of training it was discovered that most of the trainees were limited in mathematical calculations and a simplification method had to be employed. Stress was on photograph targets, rather than mathematical calculation. Included during this period were simulated charge positions, actual handling of charges and detonators, electric wiring, handling and demonstrations of electric and non-electric caps, then calculations and supervised charges.

During the second week actual participation in sub problems was conducted by the trainees, permitting the students to attain the necessary confidence in handling explosives.

The third week was a continual nightmare for the trainees. Strict problems were conducted mostly at night. Stress was on target approach and coordinated attacks. A model village was erected in the midst of the jungle approximately six kilometers from [redacted]. It consisted of several small houses, rail track sections, small generators, automotive parts and gas and oil drums. Approach to target was consistently changed with simulated action being conducted while trainees were at work. Observers were always on the spot for checking of sub personnel or teams.

The third element, the foot soldiers, were instructed in care and cleaning of weapons, firing techniques, patrol and recon procedures, methods to overcome terrain difficulties, security, individual survival, first aid, map study, etc.

By late March and early April the three groups were working together in an effort to establish coordinated attacks. Covert critiques were in order. For field exercises a three day CFI was conducted.

On many occasions [redacted] specialist technical radio operators were utilized in training, sub and field problems.

TOP SECRET

CONCLUSIONS:

1. During the entire Phase II period, there is no doubt the necessity for developing "organizers" and in some respects viewed it with skepticism for the following reasons:

- a. The caliber of personnel sent to SAKHAC was not what it was expected to be.
- b. Of the 30 trainees, only about ten were qualified as organizers.
- c. Most of the men were of the "hard" type and could only be utilized in regular troop units, guerrilla or sub teams.

2. For the above reasons the term "Instructors" was designated to what was originally intended to be organizers. According to later reports the organizers had been selected and were either living covertly or overtly in their designated targets.

3. Logistics: This was, above all, the biggest headache. It took anywhere from one complete day to two days for the purchasing of funds and materials to maintain the camp actively. Goods had to be purchased in () Personnel had to be detached with a considerable loss of valuable man-hours.

4. Security: Overall excellent. Guards were posted on a regular tour of duty. During the period several stragglers were made captive and turned over to () On one occasion, two "gun runners" were apprehended and later turned out to be principals in the attempted assassination of () It was also during this phase that () requested the transfer of () to () because of their lessons in security.

5. Liaison: Liaison was maintained with () On a very good relationship, discussing () periodically matters as discussed by LINGOLD, procurement of documentation, local authority support, etc. Relationship with top () officials was on such a confidential basis that it enabled () to obtain considerable, first-hand, high-level information with regard to internal and external government activities. This is evident from cable correspondence maintained during that period.

6. Training: On completion of training, it was felt by () that results obtained could be considered excellent for the following reasons:

- a. Ideological motives were chiefly involved rather than materialistic.
- b. Trainees were extremely eager and willing to learn. Their willingness to endure the hardship of training and their constant cooperation made it extremely easy to handle and instruct the men.
- c. The majority had been at one time or another political prisoners or tortured by the opposition.

- d. [] took advantage and exploited the "Sentimentalism," a latin trait, at every opportunity.
- e. Trainees were made to feel "highly superior" in relation to the opposition troops by constantly indoctrinating them in the fact that they would be better trained, have superior weapons and fire power, and were led by highly efficient officers.
- f. Morale during the period of training was always high. Every effort to attain the best recreational facilities was made. Disagreements among the men were referred to [] and were always settled by boxing matches.
- g. The [] slogan was "We were born to die for God and Country." This was the promise by which the men and officers lived and trained and which was kept upmost in their minds day and night.

PHASE 3

After closing [] returned to LINCOLN for orientation, instructions and further preparations before departing to rejoin the CASTILLO Armas organization.

On May 6, 1954, [] departed with instructions to act as the [] Advisor and assist CASTILLO Armas in every possible way. The first few days were spent in just making observations and assessing wherever possible. The [] Government, no semi-military organization had been established. A request to correct this situation was forwarded to CASTILLO Armas and he was asked to assign one of his top military aides to [] in order to begin organizing and building a staff. Colonel [] was assigned and made Chief of Staff etc. [] request. A definite military organization was then established, with G-1, G-2, G-3 and G-4 continued to insure the preliminary working stage for staff study, assignments, etc. Job assignments were then given to all officers so insure that all available personnel were put to use in the best interest of the movement. Up to this time no such organization and existed despite repeated assurances by CASTILLO Armas.

Other sections organized were. A training center for the instruction of new arrivals, security section, and CI and CE working units.

Stock troop units, as well as job and instructor assignments, were organized.

Operations forwarded by LINCOLN were studied and necessary changes made because of rapid and constant changes in the internal situation in Guatemala.

Several separate operations were established which later had a strong bearing on the success of the project. These operations were those at Cayan B-Luna, Nueva Guatemala, Miraflores and "La Sierrita." For comments on results see Attachment 1.

It is extremely difficult to give a complete and full report of the successes and defeats of all military operations as well

as the fish actions because of the lack of information and confir-
mations. All information on the successes and defeats mentioned
in the documents are as a result of deciphering with the exception
of "La Rionda" operation. The latter information was received on
the highest radio reports passed on by G. □

2 Attachments

On the eve of 29 June this force was on the outskirts of [redacted], fully equipped, and ready to attack when word was sent of the peace negotiations, and to remain in position until further notice.

III. C [redacted]

This group totaled 27 men who sailed from [redacted] to an area approximately above Santa Tomas which is located below and Southwest of [redacted]. Their primary mission was to harass [redacted]. This action was planned and coordinated so that they landed approximately D - 1.

According to monitored radio reports the group made a successful landing. The ship was discovered and captured on the day of landing, but along its surge and sea. Reports further indicated that this group was fighting a winning battle against the enemy forces because the enemy [redacted] Commander, Colonel Balboa, was consistently requesting additional reinforcements from Guatemala City to cope with the small force. It was not until nine days later that it was reported that [redacted] group had finally been defeated and that nine members had been captured. It was also reported that all were executed.

This group did not have a TFO. Several attempts were made to localise this group from the monitored reports but every one failed. It was therefore impossible to give them an aerial resupply or to aid them with air support.

It is felt that this group was the most courageous and sustained the enemy, limiting their objectives in reestablishing the [redacted] and [redacted] connections by continuously defeating and harassing the city and keeping these elements occupied during the other battle phases.

IV. C [redacted] SHOCK TROOPS

The primary mission of this group was in accordance with original plans. Only one change was made and that was to bypass Ouelan by detaching a small group and blocking the small element that started in Ouelan.

According to the debriefing of the TFO, this plan was in order until a battle began between the enemy forces and the small detachment. The detachment requested aid from the shock troop leader who, with his force, was on his way to [redacted]. The troop leader temporarily changed his plans and returned to Ouelan and captured same only after a fierce battle.

On taking Ouelan, the shock troop staff moved [redacted] the guerrillas to reorganize and build up their troops for continuation of their march to [redacted].

During this period, it was presumed by the TFO, that request for reinforcements had been dispatched to [redacted] by the Ouelan commander prior to his defeat, because the following morning a sizeable force was detected coming from the direction of [redacted]. A battle commenced and lasted for approximately 50 hours with the complete annihilation of Castillo Armas' forces in Ouelan. The only force not caught in this was [redacted] detachment which had been deployed south of Ouelan near Chyn.

The WHO was asked if any blunders were committed that might have resulted in the defeat. Subject stated that it was his honest belief that if troops had had enough rest that circumstances might have been different. He further stated that the trek across the mountains and the continual push by the commander to meet his dead-line resulted in only having fatigued troops. They were completely exhausted, even before commencing the fight, and the fighting continued for three straight days without them having the benefit of rest or sleep.

The later successes of _____ can be attributed to the tremendous losses sustained by the enemy due to both the battles of Dulian and the last ditch stand of _____

V. COYAN NITRAS AND MUENA OCOOTEPEQUE

These two forces can be included in the same movement, although their jumpoff points were distinctly apart. Both forces merged at Quentalpeque for the eventual attack of Chiquimula.

The success of Chiquimula can be attributed to many situations, with only a few mentioned here:

The successful aerial resupply of these forces, the fact that the Advanced CP was here and the majority of the high level staff were together, the successful aerial support and the checking of a possible pincer movement by enemy forces coming from C. De Chiquimula and a southern movement from Ipala. A force totalling 100 men were dispatched to check this latter group with success on the part of Castillo Armas' troops. _____ had maintained constant enemy CB situations from monitored radio reports and principally dispatched troops to this area to avoid a rear attack of the Chiquimula forces.

The capturing of a considerable quantity of munitions, weapons including flame throwers intact with large quantities of shells, was indeed evidence that the majority of troops had been dispatched from _____ in an early attempt to defeat troops there rather than at the strategic _____

The _____ movement never developed because of the intervention by _____
_____ These forces were merged with the Nueva Ocootepeque troops.

ATTACHMENT II

SAB ACTIVITY

During the action, Sab activity was in action at the following points:

- a. Rail and communications between Santa Rosa and Tenedores,
- b. Rail and communications between Tenedores and Morales and between La Libertad and Morales.
- c. Rail and communications NE of Gualan and NW of Gualan.
- d. Rail and communications NE of C 3 and NW of C 3
- e. The San Francisco Bridge, located below Tenedores.

The above sab activity was coordinated to assist all troops.

Other Sab operations were as follows:

- a. C 3 It was reported that destruction of the oil storage tanks, which was to have been the signal to begin activities, did occur on D-Day at approximately 2000 hours, just ten minutes before the start time of plans.
- b. TON. It was never reported whether an attempt or actual activity occurred against TON. Although the station continued to broadcast, it was reported that TON and other holdings had been grouped to enable the continuation of broadcasts also utilizing the Quezaltenango transmitters.
- c. All possible telecommunications in or around the capital by three separate teams.
- d. Rails and communications leading to El Salvador.

The Sab activity successes have been the most difficult to determine. Whether attempts or actual action was accomplished on selected targets is problematical because of the incomplete reports, the tight security maintained by the enemy forces during the siege, and because of lack of information.

~~SECRET~~~~SECURITY INFORMATION~~

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

SUBJECT: Meeting at the Monterey Hotel, 10:00 a.m., 2 May 1952, with []

1. Suitable cover for Mr. [] and Mr. [] was discussed. The consensus of opinion is that Mr. [] could be attached to the [] in Guatemala, with an assignment which would give him complete freedom of movement and keep him in constant contact [] [] Mr. [] could go as an engineer to [] where the [] is more active than in Guatemala. Contrary to Mr. [] opinion a few days ago Mr. [] said that there are no immediate projects in Guatemala requiring the services [] and that their current policy of cutting expenses to the bone has been so enforced that the arrival of [] on the scene might arouse suspicious interest.

2. Mr. [] described his meetings with Castillo Armas in Honduras. He asked Armas if he knew how to prepare an Order of Battle. Armas said he did, and [] requested him to put all details on paper. Some 15 to 20 pages were prepared and these were delivered on 7 April to an indicated person of the Embassy in [] who in turn was sending them to [] Mr. Mr. [] said that Castillo Armas, although willing to delay his movement until he is given the green light, calls attention to the fact that the rainy season begins at the end of May or early June and continues to December and that these months would be the poorest for military action. Castillo Armas would welcome military advice and counsel. If Mr. [] is qualified, it would be a big asset. Castillo Armas is low in funds and Mr. [] gave him \$1,000 to take him out. Appreciation has been made to Castillo Armas by Armas and the rest of a European Embassy was dropped in front of him to help. He refused. Your men have been sent to assassinate him, but one of the four tripped him off and he is safe and sound — for the moment.

3. Recently [] assisted a certain Guatemalan to escape from there by dressing him up in monkish's cloths and storing him away in the plane, flying him to Honduras. Although treacherously no one knew of this, there was a leak. Mr. [] knows that one of the [] staff disclosed the operation.

L. L. [] are flying this evening to Washington and will meet at our office tomorrow at 9:00 a.m. with Col. [] Mr. [] is then flying to Honduras and would like to have a further list of questions to put to

THIS DOCUMENT HAS BEEN APPROVED
FOR RELEASE, AS AUTHORIZED, BY
CSE/HAG ON 3 JULY 95

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SECRET 100-100-100

-2-

Castillo Armas. I informed him that I would be somewhere in Central America during the next two weeks and if there is any important material obtained, would act as courier.

[]

CMI

[]
5 May 1952

~~SECRET~~

9 October 1952

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

THIS DOCUMENT HAS BEEN APPROVED
FOR RELEASE AS SANITIZED, BY
CSE/HAS ON 3 JULY 95

SUBJECT: Central American Situation.

1. At 9 a.m. on 9 October 1952, a meeting was held in the office of the Director. Present were the Director, [], and

2. The Director explained to [] that all plans for action were canceled. [] then pointed out the responsibilities we have towards the people who are already in the field and who have committed themselves, and the dangers to the entire Caribbean area of the decision reached yesterday. The Director replied that he was fully aware of the dangers inherent in such a decision, but that this Agency is merely an executive agency to carry out the policies of the Department of State and the Department of Defense, and if they instruct us not to engage in a certain operation, we shall not engage in that operation. [] then commented that the Department of State might very well change its position in the near future because of the explosive situation in the Caribbean. To this the Director agreed. [] then stated that there had been developments since [] report last evening to the Director, and that it appeared we had received all the necessary clearances for the shipment of machinery from New Orleans in spite of the questions raised yesterday by State. [] stated that he was not even suggesting action in violation of the position taken by State yesterday, but that this shipment would go out as planned except that it would be to a new cooriginator and to a secure place under our absolute control if []. The General asked what place did have in mind - was it run over? When the answer was in the affirmative, the Director telephoned [] and informed him that while we were not shipping the machinery to the country for which it was originally destined, apparently we had all the necessary clearance and would ship it to a place of our own in []. Although [] expressed himself as surprised that we had such clearances, apparently no objection was interposed. The Director authorized to proceed with this shipment to our place if it could be securely arranged and if it were true that necessary authorizations did exist.

3. and [] described the situation of HUFUS, with a number of men already mobilized, and the need of supplying HUFUS with cash at once for a liquidation action if we were not to be even more embarrassed with our Central American friends. The Director asked how much was needed. [] replied \$5,000 a week. The Director said he would go along for four weeks and would approve \$15,000.

[]

[]

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
~~Security Information~~

Added 56
Documents in
Collection
P.B. FORUM 8

ONLY 9 October 1952

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

SUBJECT: Central American Situation.

1. At 10 p.m. on 8 October 1952, a meeting was held in the offices of [] Present were [] and []

2. [] informed the group that as a result of a policy decision by State yesterday opposing the shipment of machinery as planned, this decision being precipitated by indiscretions of Somosa, all of the action planned in support of the opposition was off. [] explained that Tachito Somosa had indiscreetly approached Assistant Secretary Miller in Panama and asked him where was the machinery, and both the Nicaraguan and Dominican Ambassadors had called on Mr. Mann at the Department of State to discuss the same matter. This confirmed our general belief that no Latin American can be trusted to keep his mouth shut. [] raised the question of the feeding of the men who are already mobilized, and pointed out that even though no further action is taken, ROPUS must have money to liquidate his forces if he is not completely to lose face; that approximately \$3,000 per week are ROPUS' present requirements. The possibility was discussed of using the ship arriving in New Orleans on Monday for shipment of machinery to our own place. [] said this could be done without difficulty if there were no trouble in getting the machinery on board. He was sure he could re-route his ship and have it go direct to our own place.

[]

[]

THIS DOCUMENT HAS BEEN APPROVED
FOR RELEASE, AS SANITIZED, BY
CSE/HLS ON 03/04/95

2 1914
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
~~Security Information~~

20 February 1954

MEMORANDUM FOR: DEPUTY DIRECTOR (PLANS)

SUBJECT : Compromise of Cable Traffic - FRODOCKS

1. The Lincoln station advised headquarters on 19 February 1954 that a major compromise of Commo and project security was discovered on or about 17 February 1954 by replacement with the Castillo Armas group. The following is a chronological report of the compromise as received by WFO from Lincoln:

a. During the week of 15 February 1954, () met () owner of an apartment () formerly occupied () and settled his accounts. During this meeting, () handed to () the original copies of all messages which have been passed by the Chief of Station, () to () advised that () left these messages in the apartment when he left the country. () further stated that because of the apparent importance of the information contained in the messages, he had made said messages immediately available to his good friend, (). When () examined the messages in question, he immediately realized that a serious exposure of Agency cryptonyms and FRODOCKS organizational methods and procedures had been revealed to at least two known unauthorized persons and probably an indeterminable number of others. He immediately called Station Lincoln advising them of the compromise in general terms and indicated that he was departing for Lincoln immediately with the documents in question.

b. Station Lincoln alerted headquarters at 1300 hours, 19 February 1954, by telephone and advised that a courier would arrive at headquarters at 2200 hours, 19 February 1954, with the compromised documents. Lincoln followed the telephone call with cable 612 which indicated that fact that the compromise consisted of 5 pages of slightly paraphrased text containing all basic cryptonyms and pseudonyms applying not only to FRODOCKS but to the Agency at large. The FRODOCKS desk made a preliminary examination upon receipt of cable 612 and determined that the compromise involved roughly six cables. It was not possible at that time, however, to determine exactly which cryptonyms had been exposed. When the courier arrived with the compromised messages, () of Commo was called and he and () Commo officer FRODOCKS, examined the documents together and compiled an

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3. A preliminary analysis of the report by () (attached hereto), otherwise known as (), re the circumstances under which he procured () messages in () clearly indicates the following situation ()

a. Specifically as regards the copies of paraphrased cables, he apparently intentionally withheld from the Agency information of what was known to him to constitute a major breach of security directly affecting the security of the project and the security of the Agency. The fact that this was known to him is clearly indicated by his having arranged, while in Washington, without notifying the Agency, the mailing of a letter to (), who is not yet cleared, in () the expressed aim of which was the recovery of the papers.

b. () is completely unreliable, professionally and personally.

c. () has been recalled to headquarters from his home (). He will be given a very thorough and detailed interrogation. The situation cited in paragraph 3a above clearly and painfully indicates that PROCEEDS may be compromised to a degree heretofore considered beyond the realm of possibility, and further, a large amount of information yet unrevealed may be in the hands of the Albanian government.

5. It must be kept in mind that the foregoing report is at best a cursory examination of the situation and that a more detailed analysis cannot be presented formally until Liacola and headquarters have had time to collect and collate all information re this specific incident and [] a general pattern of action since October 1953.

[]

ATTACHMENTS:

1. True copy of compromised messages
2. () report
3. Memo from Security re ()
4. Memo to Security re ()
5. Memo to Security re Compromise of Cryptograms.

76. Enroute, Memorandum for Rear Admiral Robert L. Dennison,
 "Estimate of Situation in Guatemala," 14 January 1952
 (Carbon copy)

~~SECRET~~
 Security Information

26 January 1952

MEMORANDUM FOR: REAR ADMIRAL ROBERT L. DENNISON
 NAVAL ADJ. TO THE PRESIDENT
 SUBJECT: Estimate of Situation in Guatemala

The Director of Central Intelligence has requested that
 the subject memorandum be shown to the President. It is to
 be noted that the information contained therein has not been
 coordinated with the members of the Intelligence Advisory
 Committee.

20063

J. S. BAILEY
 Assistant to the Director

Enclosure
 Memo dtd 11 Jan 52 (From Col. King, OPC, to HRP - 22 F-101)

D/DCI:JTB:arw/ar

Distributions

Orig & 1 - address

2 - Signer

1 - HRP w/c of memo of 11 Jan 52 *OK 16 Jan 52*

25
 ENCLOSURE NO. 1
 NO CHANGE IN CLASS. #
 NO UNCLASSIFIED
 CLASS. CHANGED TO: TO E O 2011
 DATE: 10/10/00
 BY: 60372 JTB:arw/ar

~~SECRET~~
 Security Information

11 January 1952

Executive Summary
2-22-52Sent by RCI
21 Jan 1952

MEMORANDUM FOR DEPUTY DIRECTOR, Plans

SUBJECT: Estimate of Situation in Guatemala

Communist Activities

The Communists continue to be very active in Guatemala and continue to receive Government support. Since the anti-Communist rioting in July 1951 the Communists have softened their overt campaign for immediate action in the political field, but they have forged ahead in the labor movement, succeeding in forming, since the guidance of Vicente LINHANO Pacheco and Louis SALLANT, a central labor organization comprising almost all the unions in the country. The Communist newspaper *Progreso* is published regularly and circulates freely. It has devoted its columns to anti-United States propaganda and to trying to aggravate the United Fruit Company's labor troubles. The Guatemalan Communists are small in number, but their influence in both government and labor is substantial.

Anti-Communist Activities

The Anti-Communist Party of Guatemala has been formed since the July rioting and has obtained strong support from the Catholic middle class and from the Indians. The university students have furnished leadership to form a substantial bloc in the Party. They have requested President Arana to dismiss the Communists holding positions in the Government, and to expel all foreign Communists. The movement continues to develop in all sections of the country.

Political Situation

President ARANA has shown no sign of changing the policy set by ARVIAJO as regards Communism. He has stated his opposition to the anti-Communist movement. Emilio CHENON, Pentagon, Leftist Minister of Government, has recently resigned and been replaced by Ricardo CHAVEZ Escobar. CHAVEZ is generally regarded as an anti-Communist. However, on 1 January 1952 he announced that the Government had decided to ban all anti-Communist demonstrations. Colonel FIL Tajada, who had studiously avoided attending all Communist rallies, but who was forced to replace the last one as the representative of President ARANA, has been replaced as Minister of Communications by Colonel Carlos ALVARO Mendez, an Arana supporter. FIL Tajada has been placed in charge of the construction of the highway to the Atlantic.

$$\frac{2-2-52}{2-2-52}$$

REF ID: A6674

Current SituationSECURITY SITUATION

ARENS inherited a very bleak economic picture, and the labor trouble and subsequent threat to withdraw from Guatemala by the United Fruit Company has made the outlook even darker.

Activities of Political Exiles

At least three Guatemalan exile groups are plotting against the ARENS regime. They are, in probable order of strength:

- a) a group headed by Colonel CASTILLO Armas, former Guatemalan of the Spanish Military, and now in Costa Rica, who originally planned a January 1952 uprising. It had been reported that CASTILLO Armas has been offered aid by the United Fruit Company who a Peruvian group, possibly the previously mentioned;
- b) a group in Mexico headed by Colonel ARMANDO HERNANDEZ who has been in exile since an attempted revolt in 1948. This group may be financed in part by American oil promoters;
- c) supporters of General YNIGUES Fuentes, unsuccessful presidential candidate of the 1950 elections who is tied to El Salvador.

The CASTILLO Armas and HERNANDEZ groups have been in contact, but as far as agreement has been reached. If the two groups were to unite, a successful revolution might result.

Conclusions

Communist influence in the Guatemalan government continues to be serious. Rumors persist in Guatemala that President ARENS is ill with leukemia. Efforts to verify these rumors are being made. In the event that ARENS were forced to leave his office, General ALVARADO Fuentes, president of the Guatemalan Congress, could constitutionally assume presidency. Such an eventuality would further aggravate the situation in Guatemala because ALVARADO Fuentes is a strong Communist supporter having recently attended a Communist sponsored pro-peace meeting in Vienna.

J. CALDWELL KING
24/29/7-12

REF ID: A6674

OUTGOING CLASSIFIED MESSAGE

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

~~SECRET~~

SECURITY INFORMATION

PRIORITY

22 MAR 52

OUT 64489

TO: []

FROM: OPERATIONS

COORDINATION: WH 1-2

INFORMATION: RI (3-4-5), AD/SG (6), AD/PC (7), OPS (8), STC (9), CAL (10)
S/C (11-12-13), OOP (14)

WASH 32567

TO: []

CITE: WASHFG

REF: []

113 (IN 29999)

AGRE CASTILLO MUST BE CONTACTED. -HOPE [] CAN

HANDLE.

2. [] WILL CONTACT YOU PROBABLY 25 MARCH. WITH YOU HE SHOULD ASCERTAIN: (1) OPPOSING FORCES, (2) OPPORTUNITY FOR BUYING SUPPORT, PARTICULARLY ARMY GUARDIA CIVIL AND KEY GOV'T FIGURES, FOR IMMOBILIZING FORCES NOT BUYABLE THROUGH STUDENT CHURCH OR LABOR INSPIRED ACTION, (3) ALL DETAILS REQUIRED FOR ESTIMATING SUCCESS OF PROPOSED MOVEMENT AND HOW WE CAN ASSIST.

3. [] NOT HITTING AT PRESENT OF OUR INTENT TO AID BUT IS FULLY CLEARED.

4. SUBMIT FULL REPORT OF CONVERSATIONS.

RELEASE OFFICE

ORIGINATING AND COORDINATING OFFICES

INTERPRETATION OFFICE

~~SECRET~~

TO: 1753Z 22 MAR 52

COPY NO

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10-111

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FN 6

4 August 1952

MEMORANDUM FOR: DEPUTY DIRECTOR OF CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE

~~EYES ONLY~~

SUBJECT : Conference with ()

Conference of () and () on 31 July, and ()
() and () 1 August developed the following points:

1. () has maintained excellent cover ()
() His trip to
the States is easily explained, but failure to return to his post
would be most suspicious.

2. () has met with CALLIGERIS on eight occasions, but
has been very discreet in his meetings and is confident that his
association is known only to ()

3. () has apparently gained CALLIGERIS' complete con-
fidence as the representative of an anti-Communist group in the
United States. CALLIGERIS has discussed his plans and problems
frankly and seemingly without reservation. After discussions with
() CALLIGERIS has developed a revised plan which involves
the following variations on the original:

- a. Smuggling arms to his people within his country
and mounting revolt primarily from within the country
rather than as invasion from outside.
 - b. Elimination of requirement for bomber and fighter
aviation.
 - c. Reduction of requirement for combat shipping to
point where local shipping will serve.
 - d. Reduction of requirement for communications equip-
ment.
 - e. Elimination of requirement for kitchens and food-
stuffs.
- ~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~
~~SECURITY INFORMATION~~

~~EYES ONLY~~

9 July 1952

FN 7,8

MEMORANDUM FOR: DEPUTY DIRECTOR OF CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE

SUBJECT: Guatemalan Situation

Summary:

The growing Communist tendencies of the present Guatemalan Government have alienated the majority of Guatemalans to such an extent that a popular uprising to overthrow the government is to be expected as a normal reaction. Forces supporting the government are confined to the Communists and fellow-travelers and to those members of the Armed Forces and labor who have benefited materially under the present regime. The recent passage of the Agrarian Reform Act, which makes land available to all Guatemalans in the Communist pattern, is expected to win further adherents to the government although it is opposed by the landowning class whose influence will wane as the Act takes effect.

Armed action against the government has been planned and pending since early this year and is now imminent. Details of the plan for such action, which follows through to the establishment of a democratic government, are known to us. [] considers that if proper support can be provided the plan is feasible and practical and has a good chance of succeeding if it is put in effect by 1 September 1952.

Col. Castillo Armas, now resident in Tegucigalpa, Honduras, is the leader of the movement which is supported by organized groups in Honduras, El Salvador, Mexico and Guatemala. Cordova Carna, resident in Guatemala City, is Castillo's man in Guatemala. Carlos Sison, resident in Guatemala City, is the leader of another large anti-government group in Guatemala which is planning armed action, but which is not as yet working in coordination with Castillo. Coordination is being effected. These three are of exceptional ability and character and are fast friends of the U. S.

Castillo's movement has the moral support of President Scanes of Nicaragua and of President Calves of Honduras, and it is believed that material support from these two men would be forthcoming if they could be assured of U. S. approval.

Castillo's plan envisages moving against the government with clandestine armed forces from the borders of Mexico, El Salvador and Honduras and from the sea on Puerto Barrios in conjunction with

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C X 2 / 100 6 ON 03-26-76

~~SECRET~~
~~SECURITY INFORMATION~~

~~EYES ONLY~~

internal revolt. He can arm the group in Mexico through purchase of material in that country and his other forces have some arms available. However, he will require assistance with material from some source outside the area. His requests for combat air support are not considered to be necessary, but his request for air transport support should be met. His requests for shipping support can be met through procurement in the area. Simons can procure arms locally for his part in the action. Considerable local financial support has already been obtained by both Castillo and Simons, but further support is indicated. Castillo's additional financial needs are estimated at \$175,000 and Simons' at \$50,000, to include purchase of arms available in the area.

Conclusions:

1. Armed action in Guatemala is imminent.
2. The success of any action undertaken without further outside support is questionable and may well result in the alienation of all effective anti-Communist opposition in Guatemala.
3. Support in the form of direction, arms and equipment, enlisting the aid of area chiefs of state, finances, and air transport and shipping support can guarantee a good chance of success.

Recommendations:

1. That two more men from WND be sent [] to assist the men now there in advising on operations.
2. That support with arms and equipment be provided. (These to be reimbursable upon successful conclusion of the operation.)
3. That Simons and Galvez be informed that any assistance they give to Castillo will not reflect to their discredit.
4. That financial support in the amount of \$225,000 be provided. (This amount to be reimbursable upon the successful conclusion of the operation.)
5. That air transport and ocean shipping support be arranged by the other parties interested in the operation.

[ACME]

WV [] Val

Distributions:

- Copy 1 of 4: Addressee
Copy 2 of 4: "
Copy 3 of 4: ACME File
Copy 4 of 4: WV/III File

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FOR RELEASE, AS SANITIZED, BY
SP-7/AG-6

~~SECRET~~

FN-8

ROUTING AND RECORD SHEET

INSTRUCTIONS: Officer designations should be used in the "TO" column. Under each comment a line should be drawn across sheet and each comment numbered to correspond with the number in the "TO" column. Each officer should initial (check mark insufficient) before further routing. This Routing and Record Sheet should be returned to Registry.

FROM

NO.

DATE

8 October 1952

TO

ROOM
NO.

NAME

MCH

FMR

OFFICER'S
INITIALS

COMMENTS

EYES ONLY

THIS DOCUMENT HAS BEEN APPROVED
BY THE DIRECTOR, FBI, AS SATISFACTORY
FOR RELEASE. AS SATISFACTORY
BY THE DIRECTOR, FBI, AS SATISFACTORY

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~~~SECRET~~

8 October 1952

MEMORANDUM FOR: []

SUBJECT : Guatemala

1. Early in July Mr. Dulles, [] and myself visited the State Department where we had a conference at which were present Assistant Secretary of State [], his Deputy, Mr. [], and Mr. []. The CIA delegation posed the following three questions: (as well as I can remember)

1. Would the State Department like to see a different government in Guatemala?
2. Would the State Department oppose a government established by the use of force?
3. Does the State Department wish CIA to take steps to bring about a change of government?

2. The first question was answered positively. The second question was answered negatively. The third question was not answered clearly but by implication, positively.

3. Mr. Dulles asked me to make a Memorandum of Conversation in long-hand and deliver the one copy to him. I did this and waited in his office while he showed it to the Director. In a few minutes I was called into the Director's office, and it was soon clear that the Director was dissatisfied with the lack of a direct answer to the third question. He then telephoned to Mr. [] to make arrangements for a meeting.

4. I later gathered from Mr. Dulles that the Director had received a satisfactory answer from Mr. []

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C-35 / N.S. / ON 03 JUL 5

Distribution.
Orig & 1: Addressee

~~SECRET~~

EYES ONLY
SECRET

FN 8,9

CONFIDENTIAL

CHRONOLOGY OF MEETINGS LEADING TO APPROVAL OF PROJECT A

1. 10 July 1952

A meeting was held in the office of [] to discuss Project A. Those present: Mr. [], Mr. [], Mr. Dulles, Mr. [], Mr. [], and []. Project was approved by inference. Details of the meeting are covered in memorandum of Mr. []'s dated 8 October. Original paper is believed to be in Mr. Dulles' files.

2. 11 July 1952

A meeting was held in the Director's office. Those present: the Director, Mr. Dulles, Mr. [], Mr. []. A report was made of the previous day's meeting with State. The Director was dissatisfied with the inconclusive position taken by Mr. [] and Mr. []. He telephoned to make an appointment to discuss Project A with [].

3. 12 August 1952

A meeting was held in Mr. []'s office. Those present: Mr. [], Mr. [], and []. Mr. [] stated that authority to furnish material was given.

4. 13-14 August 1952

A meeting was held in Mr. Dulles' office. Those present: Mr. Dulles, Mr. [], and Mr. []. Conversation seemed to be carried on on the assumption that action was being taken. Mr. [] specifically asked Mr. Dulles whether we had the "green light" and Mr. Dulles replied affirmatively, stating that [] had been told that they could have the material if and when they would indicate where they wished to pick it up. (At this or at a previous conference, Mr. Dulles mentioned that the Director had had conversations with [])

5. 18 August 1952

A meeting was held in the Director's office. Those present: the Director, [], Mr. Dulles and []. The Director called [] and instructed him to make recommendations as to future action. He requested that a memorandum be prepared and presented to him. On 19 August the memorandum was prepared for the signature of [], was discussed with Mr. Dulles by [], and forwarded to the Director. It was approved by the Director on 9 September.

8 October 1952

EYES ONLY
SECRET

~~SECRET~~

Page No.

FN 10

11

To: [] "SECURITY INFORMATION"
From: OPC/OSO PRIORITY
Confirmation: WHD (1-2) 26 JAN 52
Information: IR (3-4), AO/30 (5), OPS (6), S/C (7-8-9), STC (10) OUT 52650

Paraphrase Not Required. Handle as SECRET Correspondence per Para. 34 (1) M.A. AR-100-2

WASH 24629

TO: [] CITE: WASHFO

1. HQ DESIRES FIND LIST TOP FLIGHT COMMUNISTS WHOM NEW GOVERNMENT WOULD DESIRE TO ELIMINATE IMMEDIATELY IN EVENT OF SUCCESSFUL ANTI-COMMUNIST COUP.

2. REQUEST YOU VERIFY FOLLOWING LIST AND RECOMMEND ADDITIONS OR DELETIONS: []

]

RECEIVING OFFICE

ROUTING AND COORDINATING OFFICES

AUTHENTICATING OFFICE

1952 26 JAN 52
TOD

~~SECRET~~

Copy No 1

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OUTGOING CLASSIFIED MESSAGE

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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11

~~SECRET~~

Page No.

To: [] "SECURITY INFORMATION" PRIORITY ✓
From: [] 29 JAN 52
Comination: [] (1-2) OUT 53112
Information: IR (3-4), AD/DO (5), OPS (6), STC (7), 3/C (8-9-10)

Paraphrase Not Required. Handle as SECRET Correspondence per Para. 21 (2) 4-1 AR-38-2

WASH 24924

TO: [] CITE: WASHFC

RE: WASH 24629 (OUT 52650)

[]

1. HQ. DESIRES LIST COMMUNISTS AND/OR SYMPATHIZERS WHOM
NEW GOVERNMENT WOULD DESIRE ENCARCERATED IMMEDIATELY IN EVENT OF
SUCCESSFUL ANTI-COMMUNIST COUP.

2. REQUEST YOU VERIFY FOLLOWING LIST AND RECOMMEND ADDITIONS
OR DELETIONS: []

]

3. ABOVE SECONDARY TO LIST IN CABLE REFERENCE.

[]

[]
...ATING AND COORDINATING OFFICERS

[]
...ATING OFFICER

23182 29 JAN 52

~~SECRET~~

COPY No. 1

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FORM NO. 1
REC. 1941 31-5

INCOMING CLASSIFIED MESSAGE

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

~~SECRET~~
~~SECURITY INFORMATION~~

FROM: []

ROUTINE

TO: []

29 JAN 52

ACTION: [] (1-3)

IN 16927

INFORMATION: IR (4-5), AD/DO (6), OPS (7), STC (8), S/C (9-10-11)

Paraphrase Not Required. Handle as SECRET Correspondence per Para. 11 (1) CIA AR 304-5

TO: WASHFO CITE []

REF WASH 24629(OUT 52650)

1. SUGGEST ADD FOLLOWING: []

2. CANNOT SAY ALL ON LIST ARE COMMIES BUT THEIR LEANINGS ARE SUCH THAT CONSIDERED DANGEROUS OUR INTERESTS. NOTE YOU INCLUDED []

3. MINIMUM ACTION OF ARREST AND DEPORTATION ALL ON [] LIST SHOULD BE A NEW GOVERNMENT'S DESIRE. CONSIDER DOUBTFUL NEW GOV COULD LONG CONTROL WITHOUT DEPORTATION MAJORITY ON LIST.

THIS DOCUMENT HAS BEEN APPROVED FOR RELEASE, AS SANITIZED, BY [] ON 3/3/95

0115Z 30 JAN 52
TOR

~~SECRET~~

Corr No.

— IS-42 FORBIDDEN TO MAKE A COPY OF THIS MESSAGE —

18 September 1952

TO: Chief, []

FROM: []

SUBJECT: Guatemalan Communist Personnel to be disposed of during
Military Operations of Calligaris

1. Included herein is the list of Guatemalan Communist Personnel to be disposed of during military operations to be carried out by Calligaris.

- a. Category I - persons to be disposed of through Executive action (attachment # 1)
- b. Category II - persons to be disposed of through imprisonment or exile (attachment # 2)

2. This list is a revision, revised by Calligaris, of an original list prepared by Headquarters in February 1952.

Attachments: 2

Distribution O-15, & 1, Headquarters

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CSE / 68 6 ON 05/24/15

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Original []

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LIST "A"

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LIST "B"

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May 12 1962

[18 pages of biographic
material have been deleted - HRG]

Report # 3

10 September 1952

TO: Chief, WH

FROM: []

SUBJECT: Liaison Between Calligeris and General Trujillo of Santo Domingo

1. On 12 September 1952 an agent from General Trujillo, one [], arrived in Honduras for a conference with Calligeris.¹
2. [] stated that General Trujillo desired and was prepared to aid Calligeris with arms, aircraft, men, and money.
3. In return for this help General Trujillo asked that four (4) Santo Dominicans, at present residing in Guatemala, be killed a few days prior to D-Day. (Names of the four men are not at present available.)
4. Calligeris stated that he would be glad to carry out the executive action, but that it could not be done prior to D-Day for security reasons. He pointed out that his own plans included similar action and that special squads were being designated. ^{was} assured that the action could and would be carried out on D-Day.
5. Calligeris is confident that this matter can be resolved between him and General Trujillo.
6. Further conferences are scheduled.

¹ Source comment - [] is one of General Trujillo's most trusted men. He is employed at present in the []

Distribution: Orig. & 1, Headquarters

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C-2 H / M-5
ON 03-26-81 C

FN 15

Report No. 20

Date of Report: 1 December 1952

Date of Incident: 27 Nov. - 1 Dec. 1952

TO: Chief of

FROM:

SUBJECT: Conference and

1. Attached hereto is a report on the conference held by and during the period - 27 November through 1 December 1952.

2. The report is divided into two sections as follows;

Section I - Current Activities of the Guatemalan Government.

Section II - Activities of the GUERRILLAS Organization in Guatemala.

was unable to attend the conference as scheduled due to serious family illness.

Attachments: Letter from to and "The Group".

THIS DOCUMENT HAS BEEN APPROVED
FOR RELEASE, AS AUTHORIZED BY
E.O. 11652 OF 3 JULY 68

SECTION 1 - CURRENT ACTIVITIES OF THE GUATEMALAN GOVERNMENT

1. Military

- a. The Guatemalan government has, during the last few weeks, lifted three or four of its garrison commanders. This of course is one measure taken to prevent anti-government forces from becoming established in the army. In two instances this shift of commanders has worked against us and we have been obliged to select new leaders within the garrisons concerned. We anticipate further moves of this nature and expect to counteract it by having at least two of the superior officers in our organization.
- b. Recently, we learned of the government's plan to make Quetzaltenango its headquarters in the event of revolution. The government expects any invasion to start from across the Salvadoran frontier and believes its best chances for defense are to fall back on Quetzaltenango and establish a defensive line roughly north and south through that city. Terrain favors such a defense and, by so doing, the government will have in its rear, i.e. the area between Quetzaltenango and the Mexican frontier, the wealthiest and most productive section of Guatemala from which to draw support. The government recently transferred one of its best officers to command Quetzaltenango and has re-inforced the area with troops and arms. Fortunately at the same time the government transferred to the garrison as [redacted] its command one of our best officers. Thus, as long as he is there we will be fully informed on all government plans for the area. In this instance shifting of commanders has worked in our favor.

Comments: This information, i.e. that the government is thinking defensively in stead of offensively in the event of revolution is of considerable importance and supports CALLAGHAN'S plan for heavy initial shock action and rapid concentration around the Capitol.

- c. Because the government no longer completely trusts the army it has begun the development of a secret force of post-military personnel. Though full details are not available the force numbers approximately 1500 men all of which are handpicked for their experience and toughness. The total force breaks down into three

2. **Political:** Present political activity of the government centers around the following:

- a. Communist infiltration of all legal political parties in Guatemala. For this purpose the government is not using men well known as communists but men known to it, the government, as communists or communist sympathizers. During 15-18 January 1953 deputies to the national congress are to be elected. Though the communists now control the national congress they hope to dominate it completely by placing their men through the other parties.
- b. In March 1953 all judgeships in the supreme and lower courts came up for re-appointment. The deputies elected in January take office on 1 March and they will make the appointments to the courts. These appointments will carry down to the city magistrate level. Thus if the communists completely dominate the national congress through the election of their deputies in January, and I assure you they will, they will in turn appoint their own men to the courts and will, by 15 March, completely dominate the three branches of the government, i.e. Executive, Legislative and Judicial.
- c. The government has embarked on a campaign to sell communism to the people. The usual propaganda outlets are being employed. Recently they have begun the publication of pamphlets, copies of three of which I have given you. The booklet on the Agrarian Law is being widely distributed in Honduras and Salvador.

Comments: Copies of the pamphlets referred to are enclosed.

d. **Honduras:** Guatemalan political activity is on the increase.

- (1) We have information that in northern Honduras there are more than forty (40) communist cells in existence.

(2) _____ is on the Guatemalan payroll. As far as we can determine he is receiving \$2000.00 a month from the Guatemalan government.

(3)

We believe the man the government really intends to support is Francisco GUZMAN, a Honduran, at present private secretary to President Arbenz of Guatemala.

Costa Rica.

Economic conditions in Guatemala are very grave and are becoming worse every day. Capital is leaving the country. It is going to Mexico and the United States.

- a. On 21 November last I was told by _____ that President Arbenz is preparing to invoke the Economic Emergency Law (La Ley de Emergencia Económica). Under this law all capital in the country, local and foreign, will be frozen.
- b. The Guatemalan government is preparing to impose a 6% tax on all imports and exports.

SECTION II - ACTIVITIES OF THE CALDERON ORGANIZATION IN GUATEMALA.

I am not fully informed on every phase of our military preparation in Guatemala, that being primarily CALDERON'S responsibility, however I can say that we have reached a high degree of organization and have never been in a better state of readiness than we are at this moment.

1. Troop Organization.

- a. Jalapa. The Guatemalan _____ here is with us as are his three (300) hundred soldiers. Our initial striking force in this area consists of three (300) hundred armed civilians. In addition we have fifteen (1500) hundred men ready but without arms. We have sufficient trucks to move this entire force.
- b. Jalapa. The officers and one (100) hundred men stationed here are with us. We have eight (800) civilians ready but without arms.
(blank)
- c. Santa Rosa. No army garrison here. We have one (1000) thousand men ready here but without arms.
- d. JALAPA. The garrison here has six (600) hundred soldiers well armed. They have four (4) 75mm canon and four (4) AA MG .50 Cal. We are not sure of this garrison but hope they will join us.

9. San Juan. No garrison here. We have two (200) hundred men here armed.

10. San Juan. Army garrison here of about fifteen (1500) hundred men. The post has four (4) 7mm cannon (Paak How.) The second and third in command plus a nucleus in the ranks are with us. We have two (2000) thousand men ready here as an initial force. More than an adequate number of trucks.

11. San Juan. No garrison here. We have a force of six (500) hundred men ready without arms.

12. San Juan. There is a garrison of eight (800) hundred men in this area. The [] in command are with us. In this area we have organized a group of fifty (50) commandos in sub-units of five (5) men each. Their mission will be to kill all political and military leaders in the city. In the general area we have three (3000) thousand men. They need arms. The city has an excellent airport which we plan to capture and use.

13. San Juan. (port on the Pacific ocean) No garrison. The city has an excellent military airfield built by the Americans. The field is not used by the military there being no Guatemalan air force units here.

14. San Juan. Garrison of three hundred and fifty (350) soldiers. The [] in command are with us. We have eight hundred (800) men organized here but without arms.

15. San Juan. No garrison. We have one thousand (1000) men here without arms. We have sixty trucks (60) ready. We are building an airfield here.

16. San Juan. (SW of El Progreso) No garrison. We have five hundred (500) men ready without arms.

17. San Juan. No garrison. We have five hundred (500) men without arms.

18. San Juan. Garrison of one hundred and fifty (150) men. The garrison recently received four (4) AA MG .50 Cal. The [] in command is with us. I do not know the size of our civilian force.

- c. Guatemala City. The government here has about five thousand (5000) men including soldiers and police. Within the city we have six hundred (600) men organized in command units each with a specific mission.

Hit Groups. Mission to kill all leading political and military leaders. The list has already been drawn up. I have in my hand a city map showing the location of the homes and offices of all targets.

Saboteurs. We have teams ready to sabotage communications, utilities, all headquarters, transportation, military installations and equipment. For these teams we have selected men whose civilian employment is at or near the targets assigned. We do not plan permanent but only disruptive sabotage.

Documentary teams. These teams will capture and impound all documents in government offices, party headquarters, and labor unions.

- d. Liberation Committees. Independent of our fighting organization we have organized in each town a liberation committee. The function of these committees will be to assume political and police control in each town as it is liberated and thus re-establish and assure public order and welfare until the new government is prepared to assume these functions.

- e. Identity Cards. To protect our personnel and prevent enemy personnel from changing sides during and after the action, I have prepared and issued 40,000 identity cards.

2. Intelligence Service. We have developed an intelligence organization. It exists in the government, police, and the army. The head of this service is a man we trust implicitly and a man who has over 20 years intelligence experience. At present he is seeking to penetrate the labor unions.

3. Airfields. We are selecting and developing airfields all over Guatemala, and in particular around the Capitol. Our major field in the Capitol area is near the town of Dolores (SSE of Guatemala City and ENE of Esquintla) a particularly isolated area. Here we expect to bring in B-29 air bases and equipment and assemble 3000 men which force will comprise one column for the march on the capital. We already have the necessary trucks earmarked.

In selecting our airfield sites we have enlisted the aid of an American living in Guatemala. He served as a pilot in WW II and has agreed to fly for us. He states that he can buy us four (4) DC-3s and get us three more American pilots.

Comment: _____ has asked that this man be sent to visit.
CALLIGERIS

4. Psychological Warfare. We have prepared a psychological warfare program.

- (a) the farmers of Guatemala have collected money to carryout a press and radio campaign. This is being developed.
- (b) We are prepared to carryout CALLIGERIS' 30 day campaign.
- (c)

5. Current Plans of the Organization. CALLIGERIS recently asked me to visit General Trujillo and ask for help. I believe such a trip would be profitless because neither General Trujillo or General Somoza will give us material help without being properly assured by the United States government that approval of such help. Without this approval both of these men stand to lose too much.

We have been building our organization before March of this year. We counted heavily upon your help. Unfortunately that help has now been withdrawn. We used that promise of help as a restraint upon our people from impatient action. Now we can restrain them any longer. Secondly, the Guatemalan government is now proceeding on a plan of action which, if successful, will give that government complete domination of every phase of Guatemalan life. If we permit the government to succeed in its present plan then our chances of eventually overthrowing that government will be very considerably reduced. It has therefore been the decision of the group controlling our organization to strike not later than the first of February 1953 with whatever means we have at our disposal.

TOP SECRET

5 November, 1952

FN 16

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

FROM : [] AC/WH/PW

SUBJECT: PW Conference in []

1) The main themes discussed in [] between CWII, WH/PW and the [] were:

- A. Present PW facilities in the Central American area;
- B. The means of PW support for the Guatemalan anti-Communist movement; and the -
- C. Feasibility and means of Central American PW support of any possible activity of RUFUS.

2) It was concluded that, with proper support with specialists and money from Headquarters as indicated in project [] all [] will be able to give PW support in any PW campaign or action on the part of RUFUS and/or any other Guatemalan anti-Communist.

3) Our contact with RUFUS reported the following:

- RUFUS has read and rewritten the '30 day plan', including all the major themes (see attachment).

B. Material for the 'plan' will be printed in Guatemala. All facilities are ready for immediate use. The estimated cost of production will be \$5,000.

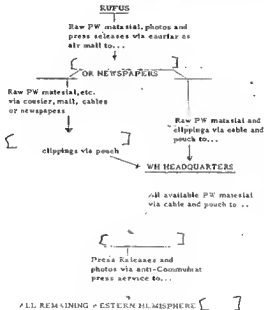
C. RUFUS is presently reprinting 1,000 copies a week of a Guatemalan anti-Communist bulletin [] The expenses are being borne out of the personal funds of RUFUS.

D. RUFUS is creating a PW team and arranging for the covert dissemination of the '30 day plan' PW materials and any letter propaganda to be used in combat and consolidation.

E. All possible propaganda will be printed as soon as funds are made available to insure better dissemination when the time is ripe.

THIS DOCUMENT HAS BEEN APPROVED
FOR RELEASE, AS SANITIZED, BY
C-52/PK ON 03/06/85

4) The following chart is an illustration of the means of promoting the widest dissemination of PW themes. It was agreed upon as the most efficient and secure means of accomplishing our objective:



5) [] have stated that they are able to support any future RUFUS PW on the following themes:

- A. RUFUS forces represent a popular uprising;
- B. RUFUS forces are acting in defence of the Guatemalan Constitution;
- C. The Guatemalan Communists were plotting complete subjugation of Guatemala;
- D. Guatemalan government arms have been sent by the Soviet orbit countries;
- E. Guatemalan government is only a tool of the USSR;
- F. Participation of the other Central American Republics in the uprising indicate a higher prestige and prosperity for Guatemala under RUFUS;
- G. Guatemalan army atrocity stories and pictures; and
- H. Any material on RUFUS and supporters and their aims.

6) [] will initiate the following actions if feasible:

- A. The [] populace will be ordered to arrest any fleeing Guatemalan Communist agents, who finding themselves unable to operate any longer in Guatemala, are attempting to re-establish themselves in neighbor countries, and
- B. In the event that Arbens escapes to [] a press release will be sent to the [] newspapers, allegedly from Arbens, stating that he was held a prisoner by the Communists. Newspapers will cheer this story. He will have to accept or deny his Communist affiliations. Either way there is a story. Any further action against Arbens will depend on his own attitude

7) [] will be responsible for the following actions:

- A. Alert all [] if any high Guatemalan official bites out in the Soviet Embassy []

B. Attempt to prevent important statements from [] which would support the present Guatemalan government, and

C. Immediately expand the circulation of the Guatemalan anti-Communist news bulletin [] so that it will be familiar to all important Latin American newspapers.

B) Miscellaneous data:

a. RUFUS is studying the use of liquidation firms;

B. The means of preventing the rise of Communist martyrs is being considered by RUFUS and GH/P's;

C. []

[]

A PREPARATORY PLAN OF PROPAGANDA FOR THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER

ANTI-COMMUNIST

Nov. 1

A poster showing Stalin trampling on the flag and Constitution of Guatemala.

Nov. 2

The text of article 32 and a promise of its complete fulfillment.

Nov. 3

Posters with patriotic and religious themes.

Nov. 4

An attack on the Communists by press, radio and leaflets.

Nov. 5

An appeal to all the Christians to unite in a fight against Communism, and an appeal directed to the members of other religious sects.

Nov. 6

By means of pamphlets, list the principal Communists accused of being traitors to their Country and their religion.

Nov. 7

Continue with the same subjects as those mentioned for the 4th, 5th and 6th days.

COMMUNIST

Nov. 1

Circulate leaflets, signed by any Communist cell in Guatemala, which favor a national religion. These should be distributed in a semi-anonymous manner and in a small quantity.

Nov. 4

A Communist alert calling together all their followers for the defense of "the revolution" against an armed movement planned by the reactionaries for the night of 12 November.

Nov. 7

Accuse the Christians of plotting against the government and accuse the clergymen of participating in national politics demanding a revision of the permissions granted to the monks and Jesuits and prohibiting the wearing of their robes on the streets.

Nov. 8

Publication of the first draft of the minutes of a Communist session, thus:

1. Establishment of a National Church.
2. Colonization of new lands as a means of political domination - and the dissociation of family and social ties necessary for the complete establishment of a Communist regime.
3. The official establishment of a party police to collaborate in the support of the regime.
4. A study of the possibility of acquiring a number of Russian teachers, for the schools.
5. The establishment of the Russian language as a means of communication, both inside and outside of the Party.
6. Elimination of the clergymen who oppose the realization of a National Church.
7. Collection of funds among the affiliates and sympathizers of the Party for the erection of a monument to the greatest leaders of the workers of the world.
8. A study for the change in the patriotic symbols - (Flag, National anthem and Coat of Arms)
9. To request a law for urban reform, with an equal distribution of dwellings.
10. Free dissection.
11. Close of session.

Nov. 9

A poster depicting Russian dominance over the Guatemalan government.

Nov. 9

Poster denigrating the veracity of the sewing and accusing the Catholics of forgery, and of plotting against the government of Col. Arbenz, and, in addition, presenting Catholics as anti-Nationalist and idolatrous.

Nov. 10

Answer to the anti-religious poster and a request for the union of all the Christians in a fight against Communism.

Nov. 11

A petition to the people that they show their repudiation of Communism and their loyalty to their religion and Country by placing posters in their homes and businesses. (Posters WE ARE ANTI-COMMUNISTS FOR GOD AND FOR OUR COUNTRY)

Nov. 12

The placing and dissemination of anti-Communist posters.

Nov. 13

A poster depicting the tortures that the Communists have used in Guatemala.

Nov. 14

Point out, by means of pamphlets, the principle Communists of Guatemala and the positions that they occupy in the government.

Nov. 15

Nationalist and Anti-Communist propaganda.

Nov. 15

A general appeal to the proletariat for the defense of the October revolution, endangered by the projects of the reactionaries, who, plotting with some of the unrecognized officials and members of the Party within the country will try to undermine the constitutional order on the morning of the 22 of November.

Nov. 16

Mockery of the fears of the Communists.

Nov. 16

Posters blaming the opposition for national restlessness, accusing the pardoned politicians of having supported subversive organizations, "tossing the hand that gave them the bread of freedom", asking the government for action against those evil patriots who handicap the great social purposes of the Revolution.

Nov. 17

A defense of the pardoned members and a pamphlet denying the intention

Nov. 17

to overthrow the government by force; ridiculing the fear of the Communists.

Nov. 18

A notice on the erection of a splinter-group of Communists who refused to be guided by Russia and wanted a National Communist Party - resembling the APRA.

Nov. 19

Nationalist propaganda ridiculing the idea of erecting a statue to the great leaders of the workers of the world.

Nov. 19

A furious denial of any speculation concerning the dissection within the Communist ranks and re-affirming their strength, preparation and unity to be used against the enemies of the Revolution.

Nov. 20

National and anti-Communist propaganda, showing the crimes committed by the Communists.

Nov. 20

A petition to the people so that with their assistance, the Communist Party may acquire a greater number of representatives in Congress and may comply with what was suggested by their followers during the campaigns and presidencies of Dr. Arcevalo and Col. Arana.

Nov. 21

Petition so that the Communists will not be able to enter nor remain in the National Congress.

Nov. 22

Petition for the local excommunication of Communists.

Nov. 23

Declare a "boycott" of all Communists.

Nov. 24

List of Communists to be distributed by means of leaflets.

ANTI-COMMUNIST

~~SECRET~~
Security Information

COMMUNIST

Nov. 25

Denounce the Terrorist Plan of the Communists (a Bogotazo) ready to be executed.

Nov. 26

An appeal to the surrounding people to integrate the Committees of Defense in their districts.

Nov. 26

An enraged denial of the Terrorist Plan and an accusation attacking the clergy and the opposition - accusing them of conspiring with high military officials for the overthrow of the government - for this reason the President is asked to fill the positions of greatest responsibility with military men of known loyalty to the October cause.

Nov. 27

An offer made by the Committee of the Districts to the authorities to maintain order in any circumstances.

Nov. 28

Accusing the Communist Party of possessing arms and explosives and a claim of a tour of inspection - pointing out one of the deposits.

Nov. 28

A petition to the people asking them to refrain from going out of their homes at night except for worthy reasons. (Business and Work)

Nov. 29

A petition to the members of the Party to remain alert for an opposition attack on the government with their phoney Committees of Defense, offering the government their unconditional aid, adding that although many of them are disarmed, they will be ready to defend themselves in the districts when the moment is designated.

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Security Information

PROGRAM SCHEDULE
FOR SEPTEMBER

ANTI-COMMUNIST

PRO-COMMUNIST

1. 32 Poster - Dico y libertad, with cross and no. 32.
- 2.
3. The Archbishops statement on Communism (Handbills).
4. Explanation of 32 and get rid of Communism in Guatemala. (Poster)
5. Religious poster - one with Stalls in sheep's clothing.
6. Stalls and the local Communist party stamping on 32 and the little people labeled "derechos", "libertad", etc.

Communist statement following line of new Guatemalan Communist love Catholicism. (Handbill)

A Communist alert to the effect that rumors say that an attempted revolution will begin Saturday. Mobilize all forces (Handbills)

Provide evidence of a Comrade splinter group through a poster, handbill, claiming this group to be a real Nationalist "communalistic" group such as the ancient Indian population had.

7. -----SUNDAY-----

8. Poster ridiculing the Communist alert of the 5th.
9. List of Communist Fronts which are violating Art. 32 of their very existence and support of Communism and the USSR.
10. Comment on the formation of the Communist splinter group.
11. Poster showing fronts as backers of Atheism and the destruction of Guatemalan liberty for the glory of - not Guatemala - but solely for the USSR.
12. Poster showing government disregard for Art. 32 and the betrayal of the Guatemalan Constitution.

Communist blame all trouble on the ignorance of Catholics - ridicule the Virgin of Guadalupe and quote their leaders. (Handbills)

Communists again point to immediate dangers and request a show of strength for the following day.

Communist request for funds to be sent to the Soviet embassy in Mexico, or to the Guatemalan Treasury.

Communist invitations to a first--free food, drink and entertainment. All paid for by the Soviet Embassy in Mexico, the local Communist Party and the Guatemalan government.

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Security Information

13. Poster ridiculing the alert of the 10th. Communists deny payment by the USSR Embassy. Claim money for fleets is only from local Party and Govt. Treas.
14. ~~SECRET~~ ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
15. Poster and handbill on Communist treatment of Catholics in all nations where they are in control. Handbill commenting on the use of funds from the National Treasury for a Communist fleets. -- A copy of minutes of a meeting between top Communists in Guatemala is discovered. These minutes should deal with: (1) Establishment of a new national Communist church to worship Stalin; (2) Arbitrary re-education of the population to destroy family ties; (3) The establishment of Govt. NVD; (4) The importing of Soviet teachers for better education of Guatemalans; (5) The establishment of Russian as the first language in Guatemala to be used in all official communications; (6) The destruction of all existing churches, and the summary imprisonment of all clerics; (7) The abolishment of Sunday as a legal holiday; (8) The construction of 100 statues honoring Stalin and Lenin; (9) A new Guatemalan flag and a new constitution modeled after that of the USSR. AND ANYTHING ELSE WHICH WOULD CREATE ANGER ON THE PART OF THE GUATEMALAN PUBLIC.
16. Handbill examing leaders of Communist fronts who have betrayed Guatemala and their religion. Keep simple and to the point. Communists again call for mobilization for the 17th. Communists deny "plan" even though such things may have happened in other Communist nations; they say that these things could never happen in Guatemala.
17. Poster calling attention to Communist plans. Splinter Communist group claims that all funds collected are going to high Communist Party members and the USSR. None for Guatemala.
18. Handbill pointing out that the Guatemalan Government has done nothing to back up article 32 of the Constitution nor any other article except those that better the cause of the USSR. Communists report that funds are not being received by the USSR Embassy in Mexico. That this will make the USSR angry at Guatemala and to all Guatemalans who should owe allegiance to the Soviet Union.

19. Handbill denouncing all phases of the Communist plans. Keep brief, concise and play on all sentiments of populace.

Invitations to a meeting where the Soviet Amb. to Mexico will speak. Also Lombardo Toledano, Luis Carlos Prater and Diego Rivera and any other Communist who would be hard to get. Also premise the presence of certain high government officials of Guatemala.

20. Poster showing statues of Stalin everywhere - Soviet flags with caption: "If this is Guatemala, where are the Guatemalans?" or something to that effect.

21. SUNDAY

22. Poster naming Communist leaders in Guatemala calling them traitors to Guatemala, labor, their Church and their families.

Communist apologists for other false alerts and say that the real danger is on the 23rd - all workers excused from work to defend their homes.

23. Handbill stating: "Why are the Communists afraid? What is there to be afraid of? Are they afraid that patriotic Guatemalans will turn against the men who would sell us out to Moscow?"

Splinter group calls attention to the needs of the Guatemalans, but points out that funds are going to the USSR. Don't support Communist or these men. Name leaders of the local party and Comite fronts. Communist invite public to pay homage to the new President of Guatemala, Marshall Stalin.

24. Handbill reacting to Communist desire to pay homage to Stalin. Suggest people pay homage to genuine Guatemalans and get rid of people who pay homage to a foreign ruler. Name Comite leaders in the Guatemalan government.

25. Poster calling attention to the statement of the Guatemalan Arch Bishop.

Communists again call for an alert of people and especially the labor groups who have been armed by the government.

26. Poster illustrating some of the Communist plans.

Communist splinter groups attacks the senseless alerts, but suggests that it might be a good thing for Guatemala if the people arose and got rid of the people who are apparently so enamored with the USSR.

27. Poster ridiculing the continuous alerts which obviously are mere expressions of a guilty conscience of those who have so brazenly sold out Guatemala to the USSR. Name the prime targets with evidence.

From this day on try to issue conflicting orders on government letter-heads, via the telephone, through mails, handbills, etc. to sow as much confusion and unrest as possible.

28. Name the traitors and their backgrounds.
29. Same on request action.
30. A call to arms to protect the Constitution and Guatemala

In the event of action it will be advisable to publish the names of those who are on the side of God - spread rumors to the effect that Communists have fled Guat. and are hiding in the USSR Embassy in Mexico - spread the word that other Communists have used Party funds to build fortunes in other countries and have already departed or are preparing for immediate departure - gain control of the radio and sitc control of various locales - loudspeakers and leaflets should reiterate the Communist plan - and plants in labor and the Communist part of the armed forces should spread conflicting orders via every available means. Rumors to the effect that some army unit carry the Soviet flag rather than the Guatemalan one, but that the USSR has withdrawn moral and financial support of the local party for bungling the Guatemalan situation. Rumors should be spread that the Communists outside of Guatemala have denounced their comrades and any other rumors which would affect the morale of the troops such as saying that there is a boat waiting for all Officers who have party cards - troops will be deserted, etc.

SECRET

Report No. 22
12 December 1952

TO : Chief. []
FROM : []

SUBJECT: Current planning of CALLIGRIS organization

1. Submitted herewith is report on current planning by CALLIGRIS organization in preparing for renewed military operation.

Attachments:

- A - Arms purchases by Guatemala in Mexico
- B - Cigarettes
- C - Seizures
- D -
- E - Plan for Arms Purchases by CALLIGRIS

THIS DOCUMENT HAS BEEN APPROVED
FOR RELEASE, AS SANITIZED, BY
C-55/1000 ON 03/04/52

1. The CALLIGERIS organization is preparing for a D-Day in late January 1953 at which time it will attempt to overthrow the present Guatemalan government.

2. CALLIGERIS has been forced into this decision by a) the current political and military activities of the Guatemalan government, and b) the state of readiness of his own organization and the impatience of its members.

3. Current political and military activities of the Guatemalan government consist of:

- a. Political - Plans for a series of political moves in the National Congress and in the courts of the country which will, by March 1953, give the government complete domination of country and people. These moves, plus certain contemplated economic steps, will enable the government to progressively stifle all will to resist on the part of the people through political, economic, and police control.
- b. Military - The government has taken the following military measures:
 - 1) Frequent shifting of military commanders to keep the opposition off balance.
 - 2) Development of a defensive area, in the event of uprising, based on the city of Guatemala.
 - 3) Arms purchases. (see attachment "A" for a report on the most recent purchases.)
 - 4) Begun the arming of labor and political groups loyal to the government. It has been verified that all recent arms purchases have been turned over to these groups rather than to the army.
 - 5) Created a secret police force to fight anti-Communists in and outside the country. The second in command of this force is one Captain - - His known mission is the assassination of CALLIGERIS. (See attachment "B" for more on this man.)

4. The CALLIGERUS organization, from the standpoint of organization and morale, is in excellent condition to begin operations. Members are becoming increasingly urgent in their demands for action. Reports that among the general population there are symptoms of apathy towards the government which in time can lead to resignation and acceptance.

5. In a general review and evaluation of the situation the CALLIGERUS organization believes it must begin operations within six to eight weeks. This it proposes to do.

6. On the matter of weapons procurement the leaders of the organization have accepted the plain fact that whereas many groups and countries want to help none will do so without some form of approval from the United States. Thus the leaders have turned to direct purchases as the only means of arms procurement.

7. Arms will be purchased to the limit of the organization's financial ability and the time available. Approximately \$100,000.00 has been raised; this however must suffice for all purposes. CALLIGERUS estimates about \$500,000.00 in total will be necessary.

100-4511-100

8. As the attempt to overthrow the government will be made with fewer arms than at first expected, a major change has been made in the original plan of operations. CALLIGERUS now proposes to make maximum use of "K" Group, sabotage, and the large force to be assembled in the Juliana area to overpower and capture the Capitol immediately. It counts upon this rapid seizure plus destruction of all political and military leaders and a popular uprising throughout the country to bring about the dissolution of the government. As a minimum accomplishment CALLIGERUS believes the country can be thrown into a state of civil war which his organization, in the long run, can win. On this premise then, planning is going into the final stages. (see attachment "D")

9. Under the conditions outlined in paragraphs 5 through 8 the important question now is, "what financial help are Headquarters and [] now prepared to give?" To further emphasize the aid Headquarters may want to give and, through force of circumstances, may have to provide, a list of questions is presented below.

- a. What financial aid will Headquarters and provide? If any, how much? And when available?
- b. []
- c. Does Headquarters still plan to advance funds for the 30 day propaganda campaign?
- d. It has been recommended that Headquarters place a documents team in Guatemala to receive captured documents. Does Headquarters approve? If so, forward pertinent instructions.
- e. Can Headquarters stop gasoline deliveries to Guatemala three to four weeks prior to D-Day?
- f. CALLIGERIS is counting heavily on sabotage. Would it not be worth the experience to use ideas and techniques developed by TSS?
- g. If the proposed military operations bring about a prolonged state of civil war, is Headquarters prepared to support CALLIGERIS?
- h. Assuming a state of prolonged civil war, neighboring countries and groups are going to take an active part. Has Headquarters plans to cope with this possibility?
- i. In the event of complete victory by CALLIGERIS, is Headquarters and/or [] prepared to support him financially, if necessary, during the period of consolidation by his government?

10. Headquarters's answers to the questions "a" through "i" will have a direct bearing on final planning. In addition, time is short. For those reasons this report is being forwarded by courier with the request that he be held at Headquarters until the answers are ready.

[3]

SUBJECT: Arms Purchases by Guatemala in Mexico.

1. During November 1952 the Guatemalan government made the following arms purchases in Mexico:

200 Machine Guns, medium
500 Machine Guns, light
1 Carbines
1 Hand Grenades
1 Ammunition for the machine guns.
2. Delivery of these purchases has already been made to Guatemala.
3. These weapons were not given to the Guatemalan army but were turned over by the government to labor and political groups.

Date of Inform: 6-8 Dec. 1952

SUBJECT: Captain []

SOURCE: [] paragraphs 1, 2, and 3.

1. Subject is Guatemalan Army Officer.
2. Subject is []-in-command of the Guardia Judicial in Guatemala.
3. Subject's missions:
 - a. To establish an internal police force and frontier guard to capture anti-communists.
 - b. To assassinate CALIGERIS.
4. On 5 December subject was seen in Tegucigalpa, Honduras.
5. [] has received instructions from [] to notify him if subject sets for a trap to [] intends to jail subject should he enter []

See 1st attachment

Attachment "C"

To: Report No. 22.

Date of info: 1 Dec. 1952

SUBJECT: [

]

1. These two men met in Mexico, D.F. while attending the inauguration of President Ruiz Cortines.
2. During their conversations [] remarked;
 - a. Honduras and El Salvador must prepare to take joint action against Guatemala.
 - b. That the two countries should back CALICAMES.
 - c. Asked if he, [] could approach the El Salvador government on this matter.
3. Since then the [] has been instructed to continue these conversations with the [] Governor.

SUBJECT: []

(Ref: Report No. 20, Section I, par. 1c(3).)

1. Subject is leader of a group (size unknown) of Cubans and Spanish Republicans in Guatemala.
2. Subject is Santo Dominga, former chief of secret police in [] under []
3. With the fall of [] Subject fled [] with the help of the Guatemalan ambassador.

SUBJECT: []

(Ref: Report No. 20, Section I, par. 1c(1).)

1. Subject is new commander of the [] in Guatemala.

Field comment - General Trujillo of Dominican Republic has placed a reward of \$50,000.00 on the head of each of these men.

per 412,704

Attachment: 'E'
To: Report No. 22
[]

SUBJECT: Plan for Arms Purchases by CALLIGERIS

1. CALLIGERIS has opened up two sources wherein arms can be purchased. These are [] A third possible source, as yet not fully investigated, is []
2. CALLIGERIS proposes, for security reasons, to use trusted [] as purchasing agents. All purchases will be moved by air-plane or boat to [] The possibility of saving all arms from [] is being studied. The purpose of this plan is, in the event of discovery, to give the impression that the arms are for military operations against []
3. From [] the arms will be transported by airplane, boat, and truck to Guatemala.

INCOMING

EYES ONLY

SECURITY INFORMATION
SECRET
CLASSIFICATION

SMN. _____

NRN _____

____ GPS

DATE: RCD

CN: 011

FROM []

TO: []

SUB

INFO:

REF:

FOLLOWING MESSAGE RECEIVED FROM []

"DIR SQUAT [] CITE [] 0720. REF

[] 0719. PBFORTUNE.

1. COL [] CHIEF OF [] -

TODAY TOLD SOURCE FOLLOWING:

A. WILL NOT DECLARE WAR AGAINST GUATEMALA.

B. NICARAGUAN, HONDURAN AND SALVADORAN SOLDIERS
WILL INFILTRATE GUATEMALA ARMED, BUT IN CIVILIAN CLOTHES.

C. THEY WILL ASSASSINATE UNNAMED COMMUNIST LEADERS.

2. COL [] INSPECTING
BARRACKS. OTHER HIGH ARMY OFFICERS UNUSUALLY BUSY.3. [] INDICATED EXECUTION OF PLANS BAKER AND CHARLIE
DURING HOLY WEEK. SOURCE [] EVAL. 83. PASSED EMBASSYSECURITY INFORMATION
SECRET
CLASSIFICATION

(CONTINUED)

INCOMING

SECURITY INFORMATION

SECRET

CLASSIFICATION

SMN _____

_____GPS

MRN [] 0941 _____

DATE _____

CM 011 _____

FROM

TO

INFO

SUB

PAGE TWO

REF

AND M. A. NOTE: EVALUATION OF [] 0719 IS B3.

Dist:

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SECURITY INFORMATION

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CLASSIFICATION

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FNIC

PROPOSED COURSE OF ACTION IF PLAN IS NOT CONTINUED IN PRESENT FORM

1. Increased emphasis on penetrations of:
 - a. Guatemalan Communist Party.
 - b. Armed labor groups.
 - c. Foreign Office.
 - d. Presidential Secretariat.
 - e. Department charged with arms procurement.
 - f. Police.
 - g. Armed Forces Intelligence.
 - h. Establishment of one of our agents under enemy control for the purpose of our intelligence CE.
2. Defections.
 - a. Army officers in command positions.
 - b. Police officers in command positions.
 - c. Labor officials.
 - d. { }]
 - e. { }]
 - f. { }] (suggested to { }]
 - g. Other Cabinet members.
3. Eliminations.
 - a. { }]- After the creation of a story that { }] is preparing to oust the Communists. His elimination will be said to the Comies and used to bring about a mass defection of the Army officers group who still support him.
4. Sabotage.
 - a. Delay and, if possible, prevent the movement of supplies into or out of Guatemalan ports. This could be done by sabotage of the railroad, blowing up of highway bridges, road blocks

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of all sorts, sabotage to trucks and attacks on shipments to and from the ports. This would be accompanied by propaganda explaining the objective is to bring about the immediate bankruptcy and consequent fall of the Communist government in Guatemala and is an indication of the strength of the opposition.

b. Oil storage facilities.

c. Cement plant (This was suggested by []).

d. Coffee bags.

~~A. Execution of cotton plan as proposed by Rev. K to [] for the purpose of raising financially Arbenz and his friends.~~

5. Harassments.

Send threatening messages to the small fry among the known Communists, follow up with damage to their homes and, in some cases, with physical violence.

6. Intensified propaganda.

a. Maximize exploitation of clandestine radio station.

b. Anti-Commie labor conference []

c. Anti-Commie hemispheric conference []

d. Spread stories of dire economic consequences resulting from possible OAS action in September.

e. Continue present planned propaganda campaign within Guatemala.

f. Intensify efforts in Latin American countries whose support of any OAS action against Guatemala is doubtful, to obtain that support.

7. Movement of Arms.

a. Utilize the already trained special squads to capture or destroy the Communist arms caches whose exact location has been reported. This will reduce the capabilities of the enemy, encourage the resistance, lessen the number of border crossings required to bring in arms, and furnish an excellent cover story for the acquisition of arms by the resistance.

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- b. Periodic black flights [] and border crossings into Guatemala to keep FM assets in being and furnish the resistance with essential supplies for the carrying out of the missions listed above.
- []

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COPY 1 OF 3 APPROX

20 August 1953

[REDACTED]

The urgency for effecting a change in the Government of Guatemala, while effective opposition still exists and before the manner of Guatemalan has arrived and established itself still more firmly in this hemisphere, is further aggravated by the approaching coffee harvest and the consequent monetary loss for at least thousands some economic pressure be felt this year's crop is sold in December. While other action will be necessary, it is recognized that only through military action can a new and stable government, friendly to the United States, be established promptly. It is agreed that KATZ is the only individual with the best ground, ideals, following and organization who can satisfactorily effect this change through armed action. However, during the past year the Government of Guatemala and the Communist elements within the country have strengthened their position, while that of at least some of the opposition elements has deteriorated.

1. The probability of military success will be greatly strengthened if plans are revised to include:

a. Quincy of Guatemala City from within, rather than from without to an extent which would be dependent upon possible exportable guerrilla forces from the interior. The capture of the capital can be accomplished immediately if the efforts of the guerrillas are organized, coordinated, abetted or supplemented concurrently with other effective resources. Although the purported organization of 30,000 anti-Communist militia men still be intact, the effective participation of an appreciable percentage

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of this group to organized formal military action to the maximum
 at this time to permit sound planning to place the heavy equipment
 upon them as evidence of a guerrilla army. Unless there is a de-
 cided re-evaluation of anti-communist planning, coupled with strong
 indications of initial success in 1964, it is possible that many
 elements would not plan to form such a guerrilla army. It also
 appears that some of these elements would be utilized more effec-
 tively in types of action which do not call for sustained combat
 coverage to the face of organized troops.

1. Reestablishment of the new revolutionary government in the
capital rather than in a remote point such as Puerto Barrios as
originally proposed. The commitment from the capital of a new
 government with appreciable armed forces backing, coupled with the
 commitment of strong forces moving on the capital from adjoining
 districts, would carry with it assurance of success and would give
 the necessary coverage to plan to many of the election components
 who might be unwilling otherwise to take the initiative. A pro-
 visional government established in the capital would also command
 more respect and permit more open support from other governments
 than one peripherally established at a remote point.

2. Support of the revolutionaries and public relations facili-
ties at the very outset of the action. Capture of the government
 radio station in Guatemala City is an important element in carrying
 the new revolutionary government to all the people quickly in order

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and to collect the support of other governments. Plans should insure at a minimum the denial of all communications facilities (including military air), throughout the country, to the Dominican Government.

2. The availability of military weapons can be further strengthened if there are used to the extent of a major proportion of the Armed Forces. A continuing campaign to promote armed action should therefore insure the faith of the Army in the Government and in its own future under that Government's rule.

a. Planning in the future that the Government is arming civilians and planning more reliance on the countryside than on the city military.

b. Prohibiting general weapons and military weapons from all of indiscriminate possession.

c. Prohibiting military weapons to individuals and civilians to indiscriminate possession.

d. Prohibiting military weapons to individuals and civilians who are not citizens.

The non-political Dominican Armed Forces are quite likely to turn against a government either, by its own prohibited actions, in weakening its military and forcing the strengthening of the enemies, and on the other hand to attack the non-political civilians. Individual civilians who remain loyal to the Government such as individuals by other means.

3. The strengthening of military weapons can be further strengthened

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through the enactment of it designed to strengthen the will of the
population, break the unity of and create dissension among present sup-
porters of the Government, and discredit the Government with the Inter-
national World. It should include at least the threat of a conference
 of one or of foreign Ministers to consider evidence that constitutes con-
 viction a threat to European security through the support of Inter-
 national Comrades. This conference should be held in November and
 sufficient evidence, indisputable evidence must be provided, by
 fabrication if necessary.

4. The probability of military success can be further strengthened
through bringing to bear, or threatening, outside economic resources.
 Some economic pressure is feasible and can be effective, the threat
 of other economic pressures can be equally effective.

5. The probability of military success can be strongly strengthened
through the delivery of material to [] or the following items:

a. Delivery of material to [] in the form of
new York for delivery to [] tables.

b. Purchase and delivery of additional material beyond the
form part of the [] to []
 This material (and approximately this sum) is to be purchased for
 \$1000 by [] and must be delivered to [] through foreign
 sources and must come to [] with under the
 military base [] available to []

6. The probability of military [] will be []

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payment of \$2000 and his group, as a voluntary

- a. With a payment of \$10,000 in the immediate future to enable the present debts and unpaid taxes.
- b. With \$20,000 enabling regular payments from 1 September 1971 until 30-day which will permit them to hold his present unpaid debts together.

The payments listed above are considerably lower than the figures presented by MRCB, but are believed to be sufficient to maintain an effective resistance group, and not so high as to attract undue attention to the maintenance of such a group. Such payments can be made through foreign sources so that they cannot be attributed to any U. S. source. Other payments for the purchase of transport and other items of special equipment may be necessary.

- c. With the expenditure of further sums at the time military action is initiated and during the establishment of the new government. In the thirty days prior to 30-day as much as \$250,000 may be required. Heavy requirements during the period in which the new Government is establishing itself can be handled as an urgent loan basis.

All action listed must be carefully planned in detail, timed to perfection, and faithfully executed. Support of all international groups must be prompt and complete.

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ON 1-10-71

11 September 1955

MEMORANDUM FOR: DIRECTOR OF CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE
THROUGH: DEPUTY DIRECTOR (PLANS)
SUBJECT: Guatemala - General Plan of Action

1. Attached is the requested general plan of action and summary budget estimate concerning proposed operations against Guatemala, prepared jointly by Mr. [] Chief of Operations [] and [] of the WH Division specially assigned to the project.

2. The plan was given provisional approval by the undersigned and submitted to the working group connected with the project, which includes Messrs. [] and [] of the State Department and Mr. [], at a meeting on 7 September 1955.

After thorough discussion, all members of the group concurred in the general plan.

Chief []

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~~EYES ONLY~~

15 September 1953

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

SUBJECT: Guatemala.

During the past few years Guatemala has become the leading base of operations for Moscow influenced communism in Central America.

Ruled by powerful, anti-US President Arbenz supported by a leftist coalition government, with all key positions below cabinet level thoroughly controlled by a Communist dominated bureaucracy, Guatemala now represents a serious threat to hemispheric solidarity and to our security in the Caribbean area.

Essentially a primitive, rural country the size of Louisiana with a population of 3 1/2 million, Guatemala is currently engaged in an intensely nationalistic program of progress colored by the touchy, anti-foreign inferiority complex of the "Banana Republic".

With little to a large degree organized according to communistic methods, and a land reform plan benefiting the peasantry, the present Arbenz government commands substantial popular support in spite of evidence of opposition in the capital, Guatemala City (Population 180,000).

With an army of 7000, the well-trained, and quite well equipped, head cars of which is stationed in the capital city, Guatemala maintains the balance of military power in Central America. This, coupled with communist subversive activities extending across the Guatemalan borders in a matter of increasing concern to nearby States including Nicaragua, Honduras and El Salvador.

The disturbing and subversive influence of communist dominated Guatemala within the Pan American orbit, as well as an aggressively hardening anti-US policy targeted directly against American interests in

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~~EYES ONLY~~

the country, has recently caused the United States Government to adopt a somewhat firmer attitude towards Guatemala than heretofore. Based on NSC 144/1 and up-to-date FOSI policy guidance, CIA has placed top operational priority on an effort to reduce and possibly eliminate Communist power in Guatemala. Appropriate authorization has been issued to permit close and prompt cooperation with the Departments of Defense, State and other Government agencies in order to support CIA in this task.

A study of available intelligence estimates (most recently NSC-94) reveals no internal conditions that could be developed into a vital threat to the present Arbenz administration without determined support from the outside.

Though it is pointed out that the main political opposition to the government is located in the capital city, it is also stated that, although the dissatisfaction of important urban elements will probably increase, effective political unity among these elements is not likely to be achieved. The political union of urban and rural interests is even less likely.

Additional information appears to indicate that previously available active resistance to the government is decreasing rapidly due to general discouragement, especially after an abortive uprising earlier this year, which resulted in the imprisonment and/or exile of important opposition leaders.

It is further estimated that the army is the only organized element in Guatemala capable of rapidly and decisively altering the political situation and that there is no reason to doubt the continued loyalty of the army high command and most of the army to the President, who in turn is

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~~EYES ONLY~~

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under the direct and indirect influence of Communist officials in key government posts and firmly entrenched within pro-Administration political parties.

Military units outside the capital are reported to have little potential for effective revolutionary action due to poor equipment, lack of training and the vigilance and security measures of trusted area commanders.

The police force (3500) could neither defeat an army coup nor itself overthrow the government without army support.

Another of the few organized elements of any consequence, the Catholic Church, is reportedly handicapped by the mismanagement of its resources, the small number of priests in proportion to population, the fact that most priests are alone subject to deprivation, and the lack of a program capable of competing with the Communist-led labor movement or with agrarian reform.

A study of a recent evaluation of CIA's political and psychological warfare operations indicates that past efforts by the Agency to combat Communism in Guatemala have been hampered by a policy of extreme caution adhered to by State Department representatives in the field. As a result of this, existing CIA assets permeates and otherwise in respect to psychological warfare and political action within Guatemala are negligible.

The main operational asset immediately available to CIA is a group of revolutionary activists numbering a few hundred, led by an exiled Guatemalan army officer (RUFOS) and located in Honduras. More than a year ago, some planning within the Agency contemplated the implementation

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of an ambitious militant plan of revolutionary action on the part of RUFUS and his group. For a variety of reasons the operation was indefinitely postponed. Meanwhile RUFUS has received financial aid from private American interests. His allegedly contacts with legitimate clandestine elements and contacts within Guatemala, in fact the above-mentioned operation would have depended for its success on immediate popular support of RUFUS and his revolutionaries, backed by active assistance of an extensive underground resistance organization and certain outlying army guerrillas, as soon as RUFUS and his men entered the country.

In light of existing conditions in Guatemala, with the government steadily strengthening its position, and active opposition deteriorating, the original RUFUS plan is now considered substantially obsolete. It is disturbing that reports from the CIA case officer indicate that unless the RUFUS case is speedily activated within a very short time (maximum 120 days), it will be subjected to a serious morale problem, and RUFUS' alleged clandestine support organization within Guatemala is likely to disintegrate along with other government opposition.

Undoubtedly there are means and ways of maintaining the RUFUS group on a stand-by basis. The RUFUS plan would in any case have to be radically reworked to meet a more adverse situation. Also, any major action on the part of RUFUS and his supporters would have to be preceded by adequate secret police, political action, sabotage and similar operations that would require a time-consuming

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build-up of Agency assets of various kinds, including the placement of qualified personnel in the field.

In this connection, it would be the primary concern of CIA to ascertain the existence, scope and potential of alleged Guatemalan covert resistance elements, and alleged clandestine contacts suitable for psychological warfare and political action purposes, as well as for possible active support of a para-military effort at a later date.

W.C.

There is a general feeling of urgency in respect to action against Guatemala on the part of State and Agency officials connected with this priority task, but also a growing realization of the fact that existing operational assets do not permit any optimistic viewpoints relative to speedy success within a relatively short period of time.

It is recognized that the task headed by CIA calls for a general, over-all plan of combined overt and covert action of major proportions. Some steps have already been taken to initiate certain preparatory measures in regard to supporting overt action and other US government sponsored programs aimed at off-setting the leading position of Guatemalan military strength in Central America.

A general outline of a contemplated course of action follows:

(a) Military Aid to other Central American States: In order to isolate the target country (Guatemala), military aid agreements will be concluded with Nicaragua, Honduras and El Salvador. Implementation of such aid programs will be expedited on a priority basis and US military missions will proceed to the countries in question to supervise delivery of military equipment and offer technical assistance. Negotiations with Nicaragua are progressing (ACIDOB: State and Defense).

From Bureau 6
6 March 1961

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*Review info
and enter to
new file of final
disposition.*

and it is expected that arms shipments will commence shortly
(ACTION: Defense and FGA). Preliminary steps to encourage
Nicaragua to follow suit are in progress (ACTION: CIA, subsequently
State and Defense), and El Salvador is expected to join up without
delay (ACTION: State and Defense).

(March 1964)

- (b) Cessation of Military AID to Guatemala: US military missions will
be withdrawn from Guatemala at an appropriate time. Deliveries
of arms, heavy equipment and other industrial products of military
use have been stopped (ACTION: Defense and State). Efforts should
be made to curtail or stop similar deliveries from foreign sources
wherever possible (ACTION: State).
- (c) Supporting Official Pressure: The US Government must from here
in adopt a strong, critical attitude towards the Guatemalan Arbenz
Government. Every opportunity to crack down hard on Guatemala
in response to official correspondence or statements must be fully
exploited and subsequently followed up by active measures wherever
feasible. (ACTION: State).
- (d) Official Discrediting of Guatemala: The threat of a conference of OAS
or of Foreign Ministers should be made and reiterated to due course.
The objective of the conference is to consider evidence that Guatemala
constitutes a menace to Hemisphere solidarity and the internal security
of friendly nations through aggressive Communist subversion. (ACTION
State). Collection of evidence, or fabrication of same, will be attended
to accordingly (ACTION: CIA and State).
- (e) Economic Pressure: Considering that Guatemalan Government economy
is susceptible to pressure, covert economic warfare methods targeted
against oil supplies, shipping and vital exports and imports, where
feasible, will be applied. In this connection, an already cleared group

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with
extensive experience in Latin American banking, shipping, publicity,
general investments and oil, will be assigned the task of preparing
a plan of covert action. This will be augmented by advice from
aided by those of his most trusted advisors in economic
affairs who have just returned from Guatemala for consultation. These
men occupy high positions in Guatemalan business and industrial life.

Real, or when necessary fabricated evidence ex. aggression and
intervention, will be used at an OAS conference to obtain approval of
the American States for multilateral economic action against Guatemala,
particularly in respect to coffee. A study is under way to determine
what phases of the coffee industry may be attacked which will damage
the Arbenz government and its supporters without seriously affecting
anti-communist elements (ACTION: CIA and State).

(1) Psychological Warfare Paypee activities

but targeted against Guatemala, will be stepped up forthwith
through the exploitation of radio groups and internal anti-communist
organizations presently engaged in active operations (ACTION: CIA).
A complete psychological warfare campaign for internal demoralization
in Guatemala is in the planning stage. [] the Chief organizers
of an extensive clandestine resistance movement, recently joined RUPUS
to Honduras after being exiled from Guatemala. Contrary to current
intelligence reports, [] claims control over substantial assets
that would be capable of covert Paypee activities and black operations
using contacts within the press, radio, church, army and other organized
elements susceptible to rumors, pamphletting, poster campaigns and
other subversive action. [] is presently in Washington negotiating
in preparation for Paypee activity and political action. It will be.

Diagram: A line with points labeled 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

necessary to strengthen the CIA field station in Guatemala's Northwest
in order to supervise the launching of a sustained Payson program and
verify the capabilities of the [] RUFUS clandestine organi-
zation in Guatemala City and elsewhere (ACTION: CIA).

(a) Political Action: Preparations for abduction and defection of Army
leaders as well as government officials and political personalities are
in progress. Once again, [] is assisting and offering capabilities
for operational exploitation. (ACTION: CIA).

(b) Para-Military Action: As described in the foregoing, RUFUS and his
small revolutionary group in Honduras (300) is the revolutionary nucleus
around which last year's operational plan was formulated. Success
depended entirely on immediate popular support inside Guatemala and a
month-long military campaign gaining momentum through a series of
complicated maneuvers and random-appearing skirmishes in an irregular assault
on Guatemala City. This plan is now considered obsolete; however, it is
still contemplated to make proper use of the RUFUS asset in appropriate
coordination with an overt and covert "softening-up" effort described in
the foregoing.

Current thinking singles out Guatemala City as the key target upon
which all efforts must be concentrated including a swift, climactic
military action sparked by a reinforced RUFUS group with essential
support from defected elements of the City garrison and active civilian
resistance groups backed by a series of well-prepared unconventional
warfare operations. This must include the neutralization of key military
figures and control of power and communicative centers.

Much preparatory work has already been completed to ensure
logistical support of RUFUS. He and his group should take early

Diagram: A line with points labeled 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

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advantage of the offered use of a military base

Supplies now available in the Caribbean should

be sent forward without delay to support an intensive covert training program. RUFUS and [] must at once take steps to strengthen their force by arranging for acquisition of additional revolutionary personnel from Guatemala, leader and organizer types should be selected initially for intensive training, and some of these should be re-infiltrated to resistance elements within Guatemala. RUFUS' basic nucleus should eventually be built up to match as closely as practicable the commercial strength of the garrison of Guatemala City (approximately 3000).

The proposed expansion of the RUFUS group would in itself provide some measure of evidence as to RUFUS' estimates and claim of control of resistance elements currently dependable in Guatemala

Further proof of the existence of organized clandestine resistance should be obtained by the gradual activation of one selected group after another within Guatemala commensurate with the development and conducting momentum of the psychological warfare and political action campaign. Some subversive operations should likewise be carried out to further testify to the existence of the alleged RUFUS [] and [] within the target country, and in order to stimulate popular interest and support. Suitable target for one of these operations disruption of a 13-man communist delegation scheduled to leave Guatemala City on 10 October '53 by commercial air carrier for a Communist Labor Congress in Vienna []

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Steps will immediately be taken to review the RUFUS plan according to concepts set forth in the above and progressively geared to take advantage of operational developments resulting from the before-mentioned overt and covert course of action. (ACTION: CIA supported by State and Defense as appropriate).

- (U) Strengthening of CIA Station in Guatemala: As previously indicated, CIA assets in the field personnelwise and otherwise are negligible. No time should be lost in order to reinforce the station with a senior TC operator and an experienced senior PF operator. The current PF and FI effort is considered far short of even beginning to tackle the task at hand. Expert leadership is required to supervise the clandestine build-up in Guatemala without which an RUFUS plan involving revolutionary action sparked from the outside can be implemented with a reasonable chance of success. (ACTION: CIA - Priority.)

It is estimated that the contemplated operation can be mounted and completed over a period of not less than eight months. A provisional estimate of expenditures aggregates \$2,725,000, as per attached specification.

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BUDGET SUMMARY

(FORTYTHREE)

| | |
|--|---------------------|
| Psychological Warfare and Political Action | \$ 275,000 |
| Subversion | 150,000 |
| Intelligence Operations | 150,000 |
| Maintenance of present codes (3 months) | 160,000 |
| Expansion of codes to 500 | 10,000 |
| Arms and Equipment | 400,000 |
| Operation of [] training center | 100,000 |
| Support of internal organization (approximate) | 115,000 |
| Transportation, message and travel (estimate) | 85,000 |
| Transport Aircraft and maintenance | 400,000 |
| Current liabilities | 75,000 |
| Contingencies | 100,000 |
| TOTAL | <u>\$ 2,735,000</u> |

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SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

William J. ...

(5)

ATR

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THIS DOCUMENT HAS BEEN APPROVED FOR RELEASE BY NATIONAL SECURITY AGENCY ON 05-17-95

Chief, Lincoln

Chief of Station, Guatemala

Info: Washington

Operational

Death Notices

Reference: LDK-1725

- Attached are two different samples of death notice cards used in this area. The large folding type was obtained from [redacted] through [redacted]. The smaller, less elaborate type was obtained from Radio in early 1953 and is not unlike cards used in [redacted].
- For your information, the contemplated operation was previously tried here in 1952. Acting on instructions contained in DIR 47462, two death notices were sent each day for thirty days to [redacted]. Each card contained the name of a prominent communist who had been purged after he had outlived his usefulness. Each card also contained the request to pray for the soul of the particular communist victim. After thirty days three additional cards were sent on successive days to each of the four persons named above. On these cards the names of the addressees were inserted.
- The first cards described in para. 2 above were mailed on 15 April 1953. Regarding 15 June 1953 the operation was repeated. In neither case was there any reported or observed reaction, but it is possible that it had the desired effect which was to ingrain a feeling of insecurity among the target individuals and their associates. If at this time you wish to repeat this type of operation, we will attempt to observe and report the results and reactions.
- If you wish to review the operation described above you may refer to DIR 47462, CHAT 540 and 525, [redacted] and [redacted].
- For your information we have under consideration a similar operation in which we will employ birth announcements to advise selected addressees of the impending (re) birth of liberty in [redacted]. The purpose is the same as that which you contemplate in LDK 1725 to create a feeling that the anti-communist victory is inevitable. More details regarding this proposed operation will be submitted in a separate report.

Encs: as noted

19 April 1964

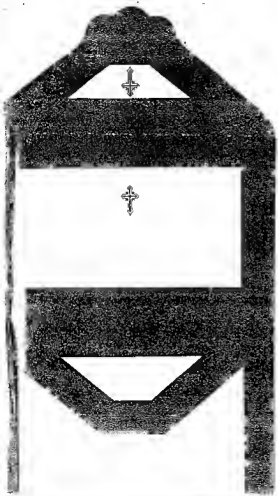
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2 - Lincoln w/encl

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1 - Files w/encl





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Security Information

FOR RELEASE, AS SANITIZED, BY
CSZ/HAC ON 5 July 75

5 November 1953

FN 23

MEMORANDUM FOR: []

SUBJECT: Summary of Directive and Instructions on PASOCCISS

1. Pursuant to your verbal instructions of 4 November, there are listed below the principal directives, instructions and courses of instructions for Project PASOCCISS.

2. General (in "Policy" folder)

- a. "Guatemala-General Plan of Action" TS # , dated 11 Sept 1953
- b. PASOCCISS Status Report, dated 29 October 1953

3. US Military Assistance (in "Policy" folder):

a. Various series of conversations between [] and [] JCS have approved arms assistance negotiations with Nicaragua, and formal Defense Department notification to State is expected momentarily. JCS have not yet approved negotiations with Honduras or El Salvador.

b. The Guatemalan Government has requested several additional US Army personnel as a TDF base, to be added to the US Military Mission. State () has forwarded the request to Defense without comment. If necessary, State is prepared to ask Defense not to make the personnel available.

4. Economic Warfare

a. The Director of Security has been requested to obtain biographical data on proposed EX consultants. ("Policy" folder).

b. In discussions between [] and [] in New York on 2 November, it was agreed that there should be an approach to [] to decide on EX methods directed toward cutting off petroleum and other supplies of the Guatemalan government. (For further details, see contact report written by [] in "EX" folder.)

5. FI

a. Attached Memorandum from C/WED to Chief of Station, Guatemala (Attachment # 1) outlines priorities for development of [] assets.

6. PP

a. WED Field Memoranda 50-53 (Attachment # 2) and 138-53 (Attachment # 3) instruct all WED stations on how to support the anti-Guatemalan [] campaign throughout the hemisphere.

b. WED Field Memorandum 51-53 (available from []) also deals with hemisphere-wide [] of the above campaign.

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Security Information

c. Attachment # 2 outlines PP tasks of Guatemala Station.

d. Mr. [] has ordered [] to use all VHB covert media to disseminate []
[] which urges the US government to invoke the Monroe Doctrine in fighting Communism in the Western Hemisphere. [] (Jiles)

e. In discussions between [] and [] there has been talk of attempting to have various PP activities in [] and of organizing some sort of "International Organization for the Liberation of Guatemala from Communism". (Name is "Policy" folder)

f. The \$30,000 given to [] in late September 1953 went last MEXUS through Mosbacher. (Contact Report of [] dated 6 October 1953, in "Policy" folder.)

7. Instructions from VHB to Guatemala Station during 1953 (material extracted from Guatemala Church File):

a. 5 January. Instructed Station to have [] continue writing articles about Guatemala for placing elsewhere in hemisphere. (According to [] now writes such articles.)

b. 26 February. Station was requested to forward 100 boxes numbers used by Guatemalan Communists.

c. 6 April. Station was requested to furnish information on religious persecution in Guatemala for use elsewhere in hemisphere.

d. 2 April. Station was instructed to send "mourning cards" for 30 successive days to [] and top Communist leaders. Cards were to mourn the purge or execution of various Communists in the world and to hint forthcoming doom to recipients.

e. 17 June. Station was requested to collect the following material for hemisphere-wide propaganda:

- (1) evidence of worsening economic conditions
- (2) photos and facts on failure of land reform
- (3) evidence that only Communists were profiting

f. 19 June. Station was requested to report:

- (1) its facilities for placing material in press and on radio
- (2) its facilities for preparing material, printing and distributing it
- (3) its capabilities to initiate strikes, etc.
- (4) its access to Communist or official Guatemalan letterheads, signatures, seals and to information useful for character assassination.

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~~Security Information~~

(5) Suggestions as to what action taken by the Guatemalan government would make it most unpopular at home; what the best targets for defacement are; which character assassinations could be most readily and profitably performed.

f. 1 July, implied and direct criticism of Station performance was made by dispatch. Station was told that:

(1) It had perhaps too willingly agreed to limitations imposed by the US Ambassador

(2) It did not seem to be using security techniques

(3) It had objected to the use of propaganda within Guatemala prepared outside the country, and had not made any alternate suggestions

(4) It had been slow in answering dispatches or had not answered at all

(5) Action and reporting on the labor situation were deficient.

[]

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EYES ONLY
RAFT

12 November 1953

MEMORANDUM FOR THE JOINT SECURITY INFORMATION

SUBJECT:

Program for PROGRESS
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

REFERENCE:

1. "Guatemala - General Plan of Action", TIF
dated 11 September 1953
2. Project PROGRESS Status Report, dated 29 October
1953

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

A. Objectives

1. To remove covertly, and without bloodshed if possible, the menace of the present Communist-controlled government of Guatemala.

2. To install and sustain, covertly, a pro-US government in Guatemala.

B. Statement of the Problem

1. The Communists have become strongly entrenched in Guatemala and if the Guatemalan government, thus constituting a threat to United States welfare in the Western Hemisphere.

2. The Guatemalan non-Communist opposition has become disillusioned and disarmed. However, a latent anti-Communist resistance potential is believed to exist.

3. The resistance potential must be built up to the point where it can contribute materially to the accomplishment of the objectives of PROGRESS.

4. In view of growing Communist strength and declining non-Communist cohesion in Guatemala, the implementation and successful completion of the objectives of PROGRESS must proceed without delay.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

5. It must be recognized that any major effort to dislodge the Communist-controlled government of Guatemala will probably be credited to the United States, and possibly on CIA. Covert accomplishment of the objectives of PROGRESS is therefore defined as meaning accomplishment with plausible denial of United States or CIA participation.

C. Plan of Operations

1. Stage One - Staffing and Assessment -

a. Assignment of Project Personnel

b. Field Survey by Communications Advisor

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C.I.E./H.S. ON 12 JULY 95

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

- c. Briefing and assignment of project field personnel.
 - d. Assessment and analysis of friendly assets.
 - e. Assessment and analysis of enemy assets.
 - f. Preparation of detailed operational plans for Headquarters approval.
2. Stage Two - Preliminary Conditioning (D-1)
- a. Project Headquarters moves to the field.
 - b. Create dissension and defection within the target.
 - c. Discredit target at home and abroad.
 - d. Demonstrate inability of target regime to represent best interests of the people.
 - e. Create hope and encourage patience among non-Communists.
 - f. Complete military agreements with Nicaragua, Honduras and El Salvador.
 - g. Withdraw US military personnel from target at appropriate time.
 - h. Begin economic pressure.
 - i. Begin formation and training of a para-military force in exile.
 - j. Assess accomplishments.
 - k. Obtain Headquarters approval before proceeding to next stage.
3. Stage Three - Build-Up (D-75)
- a. Create maximum antagonism to target regime.
 - b. Fan passive will to resist.
 - c. Apply internal and external economic pressure to create serious difficulties.
 - d. In concert with majority of OAS members, apply diplomatic pressures.
 - e. Demonstrate urgency by speeding military build-up of neighboring countries (not including Mexico).

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SECURITY INFORMATION

- f. Accelerate para-military preparation.
- g. Initiate passive sabotage program.
- h. Assess accomplishments.
- i. Obtain Headquarters approval before proceeding to next stage.

4. Stage Four - Critical Period (D-25)

- a. Apply maximum economic pressure.
- b. Accelerate divisionist activity within target.
- c. Intensive rumor campaign stimulating fear of war for the purpose of drawing enemy forces away from capital.
- d. Constitutional revolutionary forces claim support of people.
- e. Para-military force in readiness.
- f. Passive sabotage evident.
- g. Assess accomplishments.
- h. Obtain Headquarters approval before proceeding to next stage.

5. Stage Five - Showdown (D-5)

- a. Implement aggressive sabotage plan against key targets.
- b. Constitutional leader claims capability to seize power by force and issues ultimatum to target regime to capitulate in order to avoid needless bloodshed.
- c. populace is told to await target regime's reply and further instructions from constitutional leader.
- d. If ultimatum fails, popular uprising begins; para-military force enters target country, proclaims authority, declares target regime null and void.
- e. Secure position and restore order.

6. Stage Six - Consolidation (D+ 7)

- a. Roll-up of Communists and collaborators.
- b. Dramatic initial proclamations and edicts.

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SECURITY INFORMATION

- c. Formation of government.
 - d. Announcement of long-range domestic and foreign policy.
 - e. OAS countries announce immediate recognition and support of new regime.
 - f. United States offers aid.
 - g. PROGRESS terminated.
- B. Organization and Authority
1. Priority
 - a. PROGRESS has been given "Top Operational Priority" in the Agency.
 2. Authority and Responsibility
 - a. Primary field authority and responsibility is vested in the Officer in Charge, PROGRESS.
 - b. This officer is designated "Special Deputy for PROGRESS, WED." P111111
 - c. The command channel will be direct from Special Deputy to CMI.
 3. Staff Requirements 6-27-70
 - a. The following staff requirements for PROGRESS are believed to be the minimum for adequate implementation and control of the Plan of Operations envisaged herein. Additional personnel may be required for varying periods of T/O.
 - b. The T/O outlined below is exclusive of WED's current T/O.

PROPOSED TABLE OF ORGANIZATION

PROJECT PROGRESS

| <u>Pos. No.</u> | <u>Position</u> | <u>Grade</u> |
|-----------------|-----------------------------|--|
| 1. | Chief | GS-15 |
| 2. | Operations Officer (Deputy) | GS-14 1 |
| 3. | Operations Officer | GS-13 1 |

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| | | | |
|-----|---------------------------|-------|-----|
| 4. | Operations Officer | GS-12 | [] |
| 5. | Operations Officer | GS-11 | |
| 6. | Operations Officer | GS-11 | |
| 7. | Operations Officer | GS-11 | |
| 8. | Intelligence Officer | GS-9 | [] |
| 9. | Budget and Fiscal Officer | GS-12 | [] |
| 10. | Logistics Officer | GS-11 | |
| 11. | Administrative Assistant | GS-7 | |
| 12. | Secretary-Steno | GS-7 | [] |
| 13. | Secretary General | GS-6 | [] |
| 14. | Secretary General | GS-6 | |
| 15. | Secretary-Steno | GS-5 | |

7. Finance

- a. Upon approval of this program, financial accountability will be vested in CMI, under whose direction CMI/AD will be the accountable disbursing officer for Headquarters expenditures. Under the general direction of the CMI, the Special Deputy for PROCEEDS will be the accountable disbursing officer for field expenditures.
- b. Procedures for allocation, disbursement, and accounting of funds will be in a manner acceptable to the ID/A, and as shall be arranged between him and the CMI/AD.

APPROVED:

CMI

ID/A

CMI

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FN 24

CLASSIFIED MESSAGE

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ROUTING

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| 1 | 4 |
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DATE: 08 MAR 54

TO: DIRECTOR

FROM: []

ACTION: WH (1-2)

INFO: []

THIS DOCUMENT HAS BEEN APPROVED
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CST/AN6 ON 5-7-81

[] OBR (IN 25314)

11027 9 MAR 54

ROUTINE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

TO: []

INFO: OIR

CITE: []

PBSUCCESS RYBAT

FROM: []

1. CALLIGERIS INDICATES:

A. COMPLETE CONFORMANCE WITH INSTRUCTIONS TO DATE.

B. CONFIDENCE THAT FEARS COS [] ON [] RAPPORT,

GROUNDLESS. WILL TEST THIS WEEK.

C. ADJUNCT IN BELIEF [] DANGEROUS POLITICIAN.

2. REQUEST [] BE INSTRUCTED:

A. PROCEED [] 15 MAR.

B. SET SCHEDULE GRADUATE LEADER CLASS 20 APRIL.

C. STRESS TEAMWORK LEADER CLASS; I.E. NO INTRIGUES IF
OEDIRE SUCCESS.3. PLS PASS FOLLOWING [] NINE MOST SILENT RIFLES TO BE
MARKED XZ FOR DELIVERY SECOND CAT DESTINATION AREA YTD. REMAINDER
XG DESTINATION AREA ONE.

4. REQUEST TOTAL MAR BUDGET \$6,000 BE RELEASED []

5. COULD TRAINING REPORTEDLY UNDER WAY. REQUEST QUERY IF

~~SECRET~~~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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Class No

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08 MAR 54

[] 038 (M 25314)

PAGE -2-

AN/GRC-9'S DELIVERED.

6. SUCCESSFUL PREPARATIONS FOR AIR STAGING INCIDENT.

7. [] ETA [] 1125, 8 MAR.

END OF MESSAGE

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CLASSIFIED MESSAGE

TO : 5 JANUARY 1959

~~SECRET~~

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TO : DIRECTOR

FROM : []

ACTION: []

INFO :

THIS DOCUMENT HAS BEEN APPROVED
FOR RELEASE, AS SANITIZED, BY
CSI/HAG ON 5516495

[] (IN 46672)

18412 5 JAN 56

ROUTINE

TO: DIA

CITE: 3LINO

P8SUCCESS RYBAT

ATTN: []

CONTACT []/D AND T TO REQUEST SPECIAL PAPER ON
LIQUIDATION OF PERSONNEL. THIS PAPER IS TO BE UTILIZED
TO BRIEF TRAINING CHIEF BEFORE JAN 10 DEPARTURE.

END OF MESSAGE

[]

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Copy No.

ROUTING SLIP

STATION COPY

TO DIRECTOR

REFERENCE:

INFO

TO: DIR

INFO

CITE

ATTN

PRODUCING STATE

1. APPROPRIATE FOR ADVISING THIS BUREAU. SEE NO CONNECTION TO
FORWARDING DIRECT AS ONLY COPIES INVOLVED NOT IN RETIRE STATUS

END OF MESSAGE

THIS DOCUMENT HAS BEEN
APPROVED FOR RELEASE BY
CSE/HRG OR 123456

Transmitted
Originator

ORIGINATOR

Station

ORIGINATOR

DATE: 6 JAN 54

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TO: DIRECTOR

FROM: []

ACTION: WH (1-2)

RPO :

THIS DOCUMENT HAS BEEN APPROVED
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CSE/HRG ON 5 JULY 95

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[] — 20387, 6 JAN 54 —
TO: DIR
ATTN []
PDSUCCESS-RYBAT

ROUTINE
CITE: []

1. CONTACT TSS AND INVESTIGATE POSSIBILITY OBTAINING
20 SILencers FOR 22 CAL RIFLE AND ADAPTING THEM TO SINGLE SHOT
SECOND HAND RIFLES. IF MARCH 10 DEADLINE COULD BE MET, PROCEED
WITH DEVELOPMENT.

2. INVESTIGATE POSSIBILITY CONVERTING TO CRUDE FOLDING
STOCKS MADE FROM SPRING STEEL OR SIMILAR TO M3. IF STEADINESS
CAN BE INSURED, PROCEED WITH DEVELOPMENT.

3. PURCHASE ON MARKET 20 USED SINGLE SHOT 22 CAL RIFLES TO
IMPLEMENT ABOVE.

END OF MESSAGE

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Copy No. /

Cassette

REEL 17 -- Box 209 Folder 011

(at roughly 3055 on the ()

() talking:

"If you wait beyond February, I think you may have lost because if too many of these birds get out they will be back in about three years. So a very, very essential part of (unintelligible) campaign is a list of some 50-8 top men, (unintelligible) assassinated those first hours of the revolution as well as 32 (unintelligible). The idea is that to destroy this thing you've got to pull the roots out. And let's face it, in any population even this country you destroy the leadership and the mass are going to be affected.

(at roughly 3313)

() talking:

"...As far as I'm concerned, if any man escapes and gets to () (unintelligible) earmarked and get him. Put assassins (sic) in (), and they must be dealt with immediately as soon as possible. In other words, if one man gets to () but he's on that list..(unintelligible) ...he's shot in ()..(unintelligible)....If you wait a week and start killing people, public reaction's bad."

~~SECRET/NOFORN~~

ROUTING
FORM

Doc. No. 1

Date: *Callaghan*

2/2/54

Indicate title of person to take action and that of the originator. Place comments thereunder by numbered paragraphs. Initial in center of page and draw a line across the page and forward. Each recipient is to repeat above procedure until action completed and ready for filing. This cover sheet must be retained with enclosure.

TO

FROM

DATE

C/

C/

Note: a non-negative attitude will permeate the entire proceedings. However, these notes are to represent discussion points which are likely to come up and represent the basis of c/pm prior concept. [. . .]

C/

Believe this is what Roper will want to know. one up here on understanding & techniques and we in sequence the rest should come along without too much trouble.

C/

lt

zick

[. . .] [. . .] [. . .]

~~SECRET/NOFORN~~

PM

~~SECRET~~

3 February 1954

MEMORANDUM FOR:

SUBJECT: \sum } CALIGARIS Briefing Notes

1. Attached are sterile notes from which \sum intends to work in the coming meeting with CALIGARIS. Deviations to fit the situation will undoubtedly change the complex of control points, however these notes will be adhered to inasmuch as possible.

\sum \sum

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3 February 1954

SUBJECT: Briefing Notes

1. Former planning of Indigenous Commander will be utilized as fully as possible, the basis of which being to rearrange the plan to comply with unconventional warfare standards.

2. The major consideration in all alterations in the Indigenous Commander's plans will be to avoid a prolonged siege situation and to avoid placing many assets at the disposal of the tricks of the opposition. To accomplish this we must realize that all key points of resistance should come under our control immediately at H hour. The conditions under our control should be accomplished at each key point of resistance by one of or a combination of the following methods:

a. First Method: Seizure by outside force with mission of support being performed by an inner organization, organized by the Indigenous Commander's personnel from his personnel plus defections obtained through Psychological Warfare persuasion.

b. Second Method: Seizure by an inner organization such as above without the aid of outside forces.

c. Third Method: An inner organization as above to the point of capabilities of control and nullifying the positive action of any areas of resistance until success at other key areas is obtained and consolidated to the point of capability of supporting outside force on arrival to prevent a siege situation.

Note: Army unit personnel from poverty target for defection
d. Fourth Method: Blocking strong resistance points from the entire action by organizing strategic surrounding areas for their retarding and harassment, and blocking by specially placed Sab teams.

3. Unless the positive assurance of control of Guatemala City by one of the above first three methods is obtained, no overt move will be made. It is considered there are nine points of resistance at this time:

- a. Guatemala City: garrison, communications, and air facilities
- b. Puerto Barrios: garrison, communications, air facilities, and port facilities
- c. Jutiapa: garrison, communications, and air facilities
- d. Zacapa: garrison, communications, and air facilities
- e. Mazatenango: garrison, communications, and air facilities
- f. Quetzaltenango: garrison, communications, and air facilities
- g. Quiché: garrison, communications, and air facilities
- h. Cobán: garrison, communications, and air facilities
- i. San José: garrison, port facilities, and communications.

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4. It is contemplated that during this first discussion certain portions of the Indigenous Commander's prior estimates of the situation and contemplated needs will arise. The theme to be used on such anticipated subject is to be as follows:

5. A feeling by the Indigenous Commander that on the capture of certain of small outlying garrisons, Guatemala City and other strong points can be expected to capitulate. Recent disclosures have proved that the enemy's approach in efficiency those standards set in other Communist countries. We know that several of the enemy are Soviet trained. Soviet trained active opposition gathers its knowledge thoroughly and employs it at the opportune time only. We must design our mode of attack and preparation for the attack so that a limited bit of knowledge obtained by the active opposition cannot be built into possession of the full details. We are attempting to aid in these standards by utilizing compartmentation within the new target organization between the new target organization and the surrounding partisan forces, between the Quat complex and the outside shock troops and specialists, and between shock troops and specialists for each target and troops and specialists for another target. The entry of shock troops and specialists will be designed as nearly as possible to an infiltration type entry rather than that of regular forces placed along communication routes. Techniques of partisan warfare will be applied to the Indigenous Commander's prior planning and preparations in the best manner to support more conventional military tactics. This technique of combining two types of tactics has proven itself in military history by reducing the number of personnel necessary, lessening bog-tying logistical problems, and utilizing strike mobility, surprise, and tactics making the opposition fight on your terms, at your time and place for which you are better equipped, trained, and mentally adapted to. By the same token infiltration entry by small, light-traveling units avoiding possible military traps by the opposition will negate the enemy's utilization of material they possess concerning us, the extent of which is unknown to us.

~~It is to be noted that the above is only a general statement of the concept and not a detailed plan of action.~~
6. The Indigenous Commander will induce us to what possible reason could be behind the thought of a military campaign not employing combat aircraft: The utility of bombing and strafing tactics to neutralize any strong point in being shield away from even as a psychological factor by the Group in view of the fact that the very concept of our movement, that of release of persons from oppression, and all of our actions must allow this discontented element to participate in the overthrow of oppression or at least aid by sympathy or nonintervention. Our tactics should wear away from terrorism of this faction and wear towards inviting their participation. NOTE: Writer will employ non-rigidity in the above in the presentation to allow for the following deviation:

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(1) It is admitted that there is a psychological value to the appearance of aircraft. If strafing and bombing aircraft are made available by outside support ^{under the plan} it is ~~admitted~~ to the Group, that they can be utilized if the Indigenous Commander's assurances of complete control of that support will be maintainable by Group and Indigenous Commander during operation to the point of not allowing one round to be fired or one bomb to be dropped unless prior Group-Indigenous Commander concurrence is pre-determined. Writer will call upon disastrous personal experiences to point out possible hazards of group air support even when air-ground liaison teams and air force have been strenuously trained and when operating under best conditions. ⁽²⁾ Writer will point out Group's yet-unfirm initial planning on preparations for reserve support under Plan Able or emergency support under Plan Baker and Plan Charlie by Group air facilities.

5. Communications: Indigenous Commander may query the Group's former claim to communications efficiency. The writer's position here will be that of pointing out difficulties experienced in utilization of varied radio trained tactical situations even of the comparatively small enormity if encountered in inter-company raider situations encountered in semi-conventional tactics. The proven reliability of the technical equipment being proposed and the security efficiency that can be maintained should aid in setting the basis of communications plan.

6. Logistical Support: The Indigenous Commander will query methods of getting material in the hands of technicians. Here the writer will outline basic concepts of the logistical support plan as prepared in the rough from which each ^{plan} was composed. Without going into the most method of getting material to the staging site and without being dogmatic on the Groggi system as being the only method. Flame throwers will be dispelled by pointing out lack of portability, wrong psychological effect, and availability. German beamrakes will be mentioned as being sought. Special equipment such as silenced rifles, survival kits, Kapala, shaped charges, and cummed grenades will be played up.

7. The entire basis of the writer's approach to this conference will be the realization that the Group must follow, both from their groups and our groups standpoint and that aside from the known opposition tactics and precautionary measures, that we are coming up against and are faced with the third sector of opposition's trained Communist Technicians in the field of security, stay behind, subversion, and intrigue which would make our employment of straight military tactics, alone, an issue of doubt. All of us involved must over plan and over prepare and be prepared to "drive the task with a sledge hammer" in the event the sledge hammer turns out to be a railroad spike.

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8. In the event record or actual compromise is apparent at this point the Indigenous Commander will be queried in order to initiate the formation of such organizations we should start preparing specifications on the following:

a. The name and biographical data on the person or persons the Indigenous Commander considers to be the key men or men to be nucleus of the organization within the garrison. We should consider a strong executive officer (probably to be chosen by the key man himself if the Indigenous Commander considers feasible). We should choose personalities for Parasite Leaders around which organizations of the surrounding areas can be built. We should determine the personalities most suited for residences radio operators for each specific target. We should choose personalities for leaders of sabotage teams and move them the latter part of March to the staging area which has been selected for the particular area of interest so that graduates of the present training program can be assigned to instruct them. We should pick down the air fields near by the staging areas to which material can be sent to the staging area. The Indigenous Commander should ascertain at this time his ability to operate secure landing at these airfields from the head of the countries concerned, similar to the arrangements for the last similar flight made by the Group. The Indigenous Commander should inform the Group concept on obtaining the answer to this query if such answer is not available at this conference.

9. The Indigenous Commander will be acquainted with at this point, if deemed feasible by writer, the proposed methods of initiating these first steps and at this time can comment on feasibility at specific instances. Contact of the selected key personality in each area of resistance by one of the graduates of present training, which contact to be instructional in nature, the security of which contact we will guarantee by the techniques of clandestine trace, which contact will be limited to one man in whom the Indigenous Commander has confidence. The reasoning here to be stressed is that the building of the new organization should be comparatively cautious to prevent the recent disclosures to the enemy from contaminating the new organization. This key figure will be instructed to work even within his garrison by using one strong assistant to provide the implementation of his organizing efforts thereby preventing exposure of himself through too much activity. The key figure will be instructed to organize within the garrison one man to form the necessary organization to negate air facilities (i.e. prevent opposition aircraft from entering the action); one man to form the necessary organization responsible for cutting communications; one man responsible for instructing and organizing special mission details (assassination, destruction or seizure of materials and stock piles, physical subversion of garrison troops, etc.); one man as a courier contact with liaison with incoming resident radio operators; one man for possible courier contact (emergency with Indigenous Commander). In addition, personalities chosen to send area organizations in the surrounding area will be contacted by graduate trainees for instructional purposes to acquaint the area raiders with harassment and retardation tactics and organizational style.

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10. Discussion on reason for compartmentalization of staging training sites and specific locations will be handled.

11. Once Indigenous Commander's assignment February is determined, he will be asked to present financial estimate for discussion.

12. It is the purpose of this conference to reach an understanding with the Indigenous Commander and find personnel and geographical requirements which will initiate a positive forward move in the military field during his forthcoming trip to his home area.

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27 September 1954

MEMORANDUM FOR: CHIEF, []--

SUBJECT: Cost of Support for PBSUCCESS

Items are listed approximate total cost only. This includes material, labor and overhead.

| | |
|---------------------------------|------------|
| 772 each Dead Drop Rods | 170.00 |
| Canning Project | 2,240.00 |
| 20 each Silenced Weapons | 1,835.00 |
| Photo Copy of Maps | |
| 5,000 Armhaeds | } |
| 150,000 Leaflets | } |
| 200,000 Leaflets | } 915 |
| 200,000 Leaflets | } man |
| 175 Newspapers | } hrs. |
| 5,000 Posters | } |
| 1,000 Letterheads and Envelopes | } |
| 10,000 Pennants | 4,375.00 |
| Glass Etchers | 125.00 |
| Total | \$8,945.00 |

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Chief, TSS/Technical Operations

TSS/OC

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FN 9-6

POUCH MANIFEST

CARRIED BY

[illegible]

French 144

1

FROM: [REDACTED]



8 January 1958

SUBJECT AND OUTLINE

| | |
|-----|---|
| 1. | Precautions being taken against anti-government activity
Guatemalan government |
| 2. | [] |
| 3. | Letter from Asst. Purification to Asst. Secy of State Cabot dated
28 Dec 53 |
| 4. | [] |
| 5. | [] |
| 6. | [] Activities - Travel and Contacts |
| 7. | "Psychological Barometer Report" [] 26 Dec 53 |
| 8. | Salazar Prison Break |
| 9. | Anti-Government Protestants - Killed Groups |
| 10. | Letter forwarded with [] |
| 11. | [] |
| 12. | International Youth Meeting, 2-15 Jan 54 |
| 13. | Progress Report 12 Feb 54 Dec 53 - 1954 |
| 14. | [] |
| 15. | Biographic Data on Guatemalan Personalities |
| 16. | Biographic Data on Guatemalan Personalities - [] |
| 17. | [] |
| 18. | [] |
| 19. | [] |
| 20. | "Communism versus Progress in Guatemala" by Theodore Geiger |
| 21. | "Utilization of UNCT for 'PROGRESS' measures" |
| 22. | Memorandum concerning |
| 23. | Estadística del "Artículo Guatemalteco del Trabajo" (GT) |
| 24. | United, COME Publication |
| 25. | Press Report |
| 26. | Tribune Forum |
| 27. | Miscellaneous newspapers |
| 28. | [] |
| 29. | Memo to [] re: Clerical Personnel dated 8 Jan 54 |
| 30. | Memo to [] re: Administrative Matters dated 8 Jan 54 |
| 31. | Memo to [] in envelope marked "Personal" - [] re: |
| 32. | 1st letter "Proclamation by Guatemala" |
| 33. | WILLIAM C. H. W. W. 174, dated 31 Dec 53 |
| 34. | Memo re [] |
| 35. | Enclosure addressed to [] |

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COPIES DISTRIBUTION: WHITE, BLUE AND GOLDENROD TO HEADQUARTERS; PINK, STATION SUSPECT FILE

HEADQUARTERS' REGISTRY COPY

FORM NO.
APR 1953

INDEX **A**

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12

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POUCH MANIFEST

TO: ~~Administrative Services, Headquarters, USAF~~

Pouch No. 3

FROM: J. T. R. 13

DATE: 8 January 1954

WH

SUBJECT AND ENCLOSURES

| ITEM | DISPATCH NO. | SUBJECT AND ENCLOSURES |
|------|--------------|---|
| 35. | | Envelope for [] |
| 36. | | Envelope for [] |
| 37. | | Memo for record re PBUCCESS based on []. Memo dated 6 January 54 |
| 38. | | Memo re [] concerning [] |
| 39/ | | Paper entitled "A Study of Assassination" |
| 40. | | Memo from Commo re: "Estimate of Costs, Communications, PBUCCESS" |
| 41. | | Copy of [] |
| 42. | | Copy of 07/1 801 |
| 43. | | [] |
| 44. | | Envelope for [] |
| 45. | | Envelope for [] |
| 46. | | [] |
| 47. | | PF Material for [] |
| 48. | | Envelope for [] via [] |
| 49. | | [] |
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| 54. | | Memo of 29 Dec 53 re Guatemala from Progress Report |
| 55. | | Memo for record on 9 Jan 54 re Processing of Personnel |
| 56. | | Memo re Testing of TSS Caching Container |
| 57. | | [] |
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| 65. | | Memo of 7 Jan 54 re Travel and Operational advances to [] |
| 66. | | Assessment material for [] |
| 67. | | Copy of TASS report of +RAVDA note re Guatemala |
| 68. | | HI FIELD MEMO NO. 138-53 |
| 69. | | [] |
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COPY DESTROYED. WHITE, BLACK AND REDUCED TO HEADQUARTERS FILE. (REDACTED) (REDACTED) (REDACTED)

HEADQUARTERS REGISTRY COPY

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POUCH MANIFEST

TO: DOMINICAN REPUBLIC, DOMINGUEZ, JINABE

French No.

1

FROM:

Dr. J. L. ...

8 January 1954

W4

02/04/2014 14:03

SUBJECT AND ENCLOSES

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AMREB CIUDAD TRUJILLO # 575
 AMREB FORT AD FRINGS # 309
 AMREB MANAGUA # 263
 AMREB SAN SALVADOR # 257

COPY DISTRIBUTION, WHITE, BLUE AND GOLDENROD TO HEADQUARTERS, FIVE, STATION SUSPENSE FILE

FORM NO. 52-53-A
MAY 1962 EDITION

RESTRICTED

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Q4

15 September 1952

TO : Chief, WH

FROM : [REDACTED]

SUBJECT : Kameel [REDACTED] G.

Calligaris reports as follows on [REDACTED]:

1. [REDACTED] does not have now, nor has he ever had, an active part in my plans for Guatemala.

2. I have never communicated to him any part of my military plans.

3. I last had correspondence with [REDACTED] in February 1952. He wrote me a letter outlining the general situation in Guatemala and expressing the hope that something could be done. I answered him saying that I too hoped that in time something would be done. Since then we have had no further correspondence.

4. About three (3) months ago I instructed my men in Mexico that [REDACTED] was to be considered dangerous to our cause and, as such, was to be avoided.

5. Your [REDACTED] information that [REDACTED] is a wild agent of the present Guatemalan government is true. I am sure of it.

6. [REDACTED]'s present addresses are:

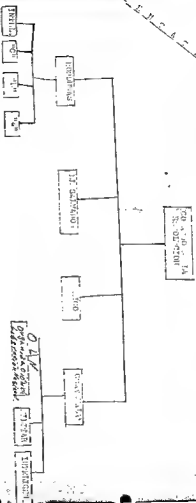
a. Home address: [REDACTED]

b. Business address: [REDACTED]

7. Some weeks ago (20-22 August) you gave me information which showed that the present Guatemalan government had intercepted my letters to some of my men in Mexico. I had the matter investigated and now believe that [REDACTED] received that information from conversation with my people. My men report they burn all my letters on reading them.

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ORGANIZATION OF THE LABORATORY



O A P
[Organizational Chart]
[Laboratory Organization]

[7-2-65]

[10/2/65]

CONFIDENTIAL
 IN CONFERENCE HELD AT LINCOLN 10 A.M. 15 FEBRUARY 1968

Those in attendance were:

PH

Mr. [] first explained [] as a complete assessment to determine factually the resources and capability of RUFUS to fulfill project requirements. If warranted, a cadre class of military leaders will be selected, screened for [] training []; if warranted, assets developed for [] force; if warranted, equipment will be moved to training site; and a 9-week training program implemented.

Mr. [] went on to say that [] were to keep a card file, and when a case officer sent a name through to be cleared, they should thereafter report every time that name cropped up -- [] be on the alert for any information or activities of that person.

Mr. [] continued by briefing the group as to what RUFUS is supposed to have gathered by 15 February:

1. The names of key civilian personnel which RUFUS considers pledged to himself in each major area of resistance.
2. The names of all personnel to be connected in any way with logistical movements that are expected to occur [] in late March -- that means truck drivers, the people who unload the plane, those who will be coming into the truck park -- anyone who is going to be connected with the logistical part.
3. The names of all personnel now in [] training for commo and PH.
4. The names of all persons connected with [] training sites in administrative and labor capacities.
5. The names of all personnel to be trained in the second [] leadership class, to commence approximately 5 March.

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 CSE/HAG
 ON 12-11-85

6. The name of the key men of each military garrison that we plan to head up — of particular interest to Chief of Station, Guatemala, because this ^{key} man will be the first to know the details. We do not know when these names will be available.

[] then asked if Lincoln would be able to tell him these names, and [] replied that Chief of Station, Guatemala, would receive a check list on which would be indicated the intended use for each of these men — the 9 (actually 12) military personalities that come out of Guatemala.

A discussion ensued, in which [] requested that lateral cables be sent to him regarding such names, so that he could also keep a watch list. [] however, speaking for IN activities, said that no lateral cables will be sent on garrison personnel. RUFUS has been assured that we would confine very strictly this information. []

[] then discussed the Leadership Class:

On 17 January, 27 men commenced a 9-week training course designed to produce 4 [] staff specialists for return to RUFUS' staff:

- 10 organizers
- 10 shock troop leaders
- 4 saboteur instructors
- 2 assassination specialists.

RUFUS had been asked by the Case Officer to produce 30 low-level saboteurs. RUFUS indicated a desire to send his key men to the course. The present training class was converted immediately to retrain 20 recruited saboteurs, the retraining to begin 5 March. The remainder of the present class will be used for courier services, logistical functions, etc.

[] stated that [] had been right about the caliber of the people but he does have 10 qualified persons. A class is being assembled now

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C-52/H.R.6 ON 02-04-75

by KUFES and will begin movement [] a about 1 March. [] is to keep [] informed. The ^{New} present class is due to graduate 25 April. Under the present plan, that should clear us out of [] M activities. About 10 May will be graduation of the radio operators.

That completed []

[] then defined [] Staging Sites []. He stated we were to reconnoiter the border area [] to select suitable sites for basing M teams. As a result of [] talk with [] the previous night, [] had suggested three sites which were agreed upon: Site A, Site B and Site C. [] is to get the information on the man at Site A, and send it up for clearance; when [] gives him the word, he is to have [] recruit the man.

[] stated that the man for Site C is cleared, but we do not have his name. It may be [] [] then directed [] to cultivate [] but not to make any commitments until headquarters gives the green light. When the men are recruited for A and B, then we will ask them to establish a cover story.

[] stated that [] would do that.

[] stated there would be no recruiting until KUFES returns to confer with [] and disclose what he finds out. If headquarters sends the word, [] is to prod [] who is the man with whom KUFES will negotiate.

[] then stated that [] does not have the full confidence of [] [] directed that, in working with [] was to be

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C-5 d/1015 ON 03-JUL-85

simply an advisor and contact, to furnish headquarters with advice, [] is to do the work in the RF field, and [] is to keep himself out of it. [] then informed [] that a cut-out has been selected -- [] businessman and ex-Air Force pilot. [] was instructed to get all data available on him at once, but to make no overt approach to him prior to receipt of [] is then to give him a good security lecture.

[] went on to describe an air strip [] -- a strip 2100 feet long now owned by [] and located []. [] has been requested to arrange, by suitable cut-out, to extend the field to 400 feet. Expected maximum expenditure, \$500.00.

The new air strip relegates to secondary importance a field previously used by [] and possibly blown. The new field is also nearer to an intermediate Staging Area presently owned by RFUS.

[] defined [] Training Base [] utilizes facilities of [] through RFUS, establish and maintain a covert training school for 30 students; prepare training agenda, secure maneuver area apart from training site, prepare to accommodate a radio operator training class for 20 students, providing full assistance to [] instructor.

[] stated that, following the recent disclosure of the interest in RFUS' activities, the RF training site has been moved at the order of [] to a point [] on one of [] fiances. A field crypto of [] has been assigned to this location. For

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Reasons previously stated, the Training Site was changed to graduate the present class and receive the new class. A total of only six radio operators was obtained for the cameo training, due to a misunderstanding on the part of REFUG as to the caliber that he was to produce. His attempt to produce only previously experienced radio operators in order to shorten the training period and conduct an operation in late February, had reduced the available personnel to considerably under the required 20. As a result of the Lincoln conference, the 20 radio operators are being recruited and will move { } prior to 25 February.

{ } pointed out that the above is an evaluation of things we have done, and short-term plans we have made. Now we should go into anybody's ideas on long-term plans. { } added that { } liaison { } would probably continue to be a problem; { } replied that he has very good liaison { }

{ } then stated that one long-term development was as follows: { } are to develop to the point of recruitment { }. RM will join the forces who are to utilize this man after C/S and FI have determined his usefulness and clearance -- after that, RM will come into the field and assign a man to be hired by { }

It was agreed that the responsibility of the { } in all { } contacts is ^{in: Is TO} that of spotter when assigned, producer of clearance data, and where practicable discreet preparation for recruitment.

{ } then brought out that we should be prepared for the refugee problem which would result if the project blows up. { } agreed, stating that we are trying to get { } to throw up border controls

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to prevent the escape of Communists; in the event of a blow-up, someone should be ready to engineer the elimination of these border controls, to permit the revolutionists to cross the borders.

##

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ON 03-01-91

DATE : 8 JUN 54

~~SECRET~~

FN 27

TO : DIRECTOR

FROM : LINCOLN

ACTION: WH (PBS) (1-3)

INFO : WH (4)

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CSL/HRC OR 530495

LINE 3627 (IN 15656)

1932Z 8 JUN 54

ROUTINE

TO: SQUAT

INFO: DIR

PRECEPCE
CITE: SLINC

{RYBAT}PBSUCCESS

FOLLOWING[] ACTIONS FOR YOUR CONSIDERATION:

A. SEND PKGS CONTAINING ALARM CLOCKS TO GOVT LEADERS,
REDS, TO SIMULATE TIME BOMB. INCLUDE NOTE "NEXT TIME, REAL
THING."

B. CALL COMIE, GOVT LEADER IN AMERICAN-ACCENTED
SPANISH, SAY OTHER COMIE, GOVT LEADER MUST COME TO CLANDESTINE
MTG WITH KNOWN "REACTIONARY", IE UFCO, IRCA REP, TEXAN MIL-
LIONAIRE, ETC. "KISS OF DEATH" TECHNIQUE.

END OF MESSAGE

~~SECRET~~

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DATE : 8 JUN 54

SECRET

| ROUTINE | | | |
|---------|--|---|--|
| 1 | | 4 | |
| 2 | | 5 | |
| 3 | | 6 | |

TO : DIRECTOR

THIS DOCUMENT HAS BEEN APPROVED
FOR RELEASE, AS SANITIZED, BY
CSI/HRG ON 5 JULY 95

FROM : LINCOLN

ACTION: GH (PBS)(1-3)

FN 29

INFO : DCI (1), O/DCI (5), RO/P (1) (6), WH (7), SA/PC/DCI (8)

SLING 3631 (IN 15716)

2528Z 8 JUN 54

ROUTINE

TO: SGUAT

INFO: DIR

CITE: SLING

[RYBAT] PBSUCCESS

RE: GUAT 773 (IN 15361)

FOR [1]

1. DESPITE COMPROMISE PBSUCCESS MOVING FORWARD APACE.
COMPROMISE COST ONLY TOP ECHELON AND PLANS THAT EVENTS HAVE
INVALIDATED ANYWAY. BUT MASS OF ORGANIZATION REMAINS INTACT
AND IN STATE OF NEAR-READINESS.

2. RO'S, ORGANIZERS, SAB LEADERS PRESENTLY BEING LAUNCHED.
THEY WILL CONTACT UNBURNED SECOND, THIRD ECHELON AND PROCEED AS
PLANNED.

3. NUMEROUS 5-MAN HARRASSMENT TEAMS BEING READIED FOR
LAUNCHING, WITH MISSION TO ATTACK COMMIES AND COMMIE PROPERTY,
BUT NOT ATTACK ARMY.

4. CAPACITY TO AIR SUPPLY FRIENDLY INTERNAL FORCES SHOULD
EXIST SOON.

5. SHOCK TROOPS MOVING TO [] STAGING SITES. HIGH
DEGREES OF READINESS, BOTH IN PROFICIENCY AND SPIRIT.

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